

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 122.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

THE REV. JOHN BIRD, Pastor of the Baptist Church, at Hammersmith, died on the 27th of January last; his age was forty-three, and he had been a Minister of the Gospel sixteen years. His talents, acceptableness as a preacher, laborious activity, and Christian virtues, were of a very high and distinguished character, such as to command the esteem and love of a large circle of friends. But, as it often happens to Dissenting ministers, his income was small—till of late, very small; and having a large family, and no private resources, he had to struggle with pecuniary difficulties all his life, though he always maintained the reputation of a just and honourable man. Under such circumstances he was unable to make any provision for his wife and family; they are, therefore, destitute, save as the "Father of the fatherless, and husband of the widow" may raise up friends to help them.

Mrs. Bird has six children dependent on her for support; and on their behalf this appeal to a generous public is made with hope and confidence. A Committee has been formed for promoting an attempt to raise a sum of money, which it is proposed shall be invested in the names of three Trustees, for the benefit of the widow and her young family. The Committee have already met with great encouragement; and they trust that, not only in those neighbourhoods where their departed friend was known as an able Minister of the Gospel, and a public spirited advocate of every truly philanthropic cause, many will be found to unite in this token of respect to his memory, but that in other places benevolent individuals will come forward to aid in assisting the family of this man of God.

The following Ministers have kindly allowed their names to be attached, as well knowing the case, and recommending it to favourable consideration:—

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VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 122.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

TIME FOR PRELIMINARY SKIRMISHES.

It appears to be very commonly taken for granted, that, in the present condition of the British Legislature, any attempt to stir the great question of the times in the House of Commons would be premature, and serve, like a few drops of water sprinkled upon a glowing fire, rather to increase the intensity of, than to quench, the already preponderating attachment to the Church Establishment. There can be little doubt that such an effect *might* be produced by an immediate throwing down of the gauntlet—but to our apprehension, it is scarcely less doubtful that the *mode* of doing the thing, far more than the thing done, would be chargeable with the responsibility of any such result. It is quite possible to broach even a new principle under circumstances which will greatly take off from the edge of its novelty. Occasions arise almost weekly when out-and-out antagonism to State-church assumptions would be so natural, so obviously appropriate, and so self-commendatory to all reasonable minds, that it would not merely command deference, but excite discussion. There are other methods of making a breach in a brick wall than that of running one's head against it. An old nail, a chance flint, a coal-pick found within reach, or any one of a hundred other instruments which would never be thought of save by serious earnestness of purpose, may sometimes be made to do marvels. And, in like manner, the Anti-state-church question needs only to avail itself of common incidents, in order to push home its claims with considerable power and success.

Take now, as affording an illustration of what we mean, the despatch of Earl Grey to the Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, inserted and commented upon in our last number. Is it possible to find a meeter opportunity than that document presented, of exposing the essentially unjust, tyrannical, and encroaching habits gendured by the system of Church establishments? With such a *littera scripta* in his hand, might not any member of the House, intent upon the enunciation of certain truths, ply the Government with questions under which they would be seen to wince, raise a debate with all the accidents in his favour, and take a division such as would serve to show to the whole country the amount of irredeemable ecclesiastical despotism with which it has to contend? We are surprised that an opening which seemed to invite a strong enforcement of truths which many of the present members profess, has not prevailed upon any one of them to break silence. At all events, whilst such incidents are of frequent occurrence—and every one acquainted with what is passing in our colonies must be aware that they are too plentiful—none can justly aver that the time for agitating sound principles touching ecclesiastical policy, in the House of Commons, is not yet arrived.

It is a mistake, and, as it appears to us, a perfectly gratuitous one, to imagine that the sole practicable method of enunciating truth in Parliament consists in laying down in the shape of a

formal resolution the abstract principle of which recognition is sought, and raising upon it, if you can, a general discussion. An assembly such as that which sits in St. Stephen's chapel always shirks a debate which promises no conclusion in the shape of actual legislation. We do not ask, therefore, we cannot desire, an introduction of the question we have at heart, in this abrupt fashion. But because one plan offers no inducement to adopt it, are we to discard every plan? Shall no member be on the look-out for apt occasions, when a shaft may be let fly at the existing system? If, as yet, it would be simply ridiculous to take the open field in our warfare with politico-ecclesiasticism, ought we not, through the arrow-slits of passing occurrences, point our doctrines against the mass of our opponents? A question driven home at the fitting time, an amendment proposed when the occasion fairly calls for it, an unassuming statement of the ground upon which a casual argument ultimately rests, a determined opposition to all fresh encroachments of State-churchism, and especially of such as are authorized solely by the executive, a judicious application for returns illustrative of the mode in which the evil works,—a hundred ways in which truth may be advanced, and error exposed, are open to thorough earnestness of purpose. Why are they not taken advantage of?

We are far enough from lending our countenance to what goes under the description of "the doctrine of reserve." But there is a wide difference between exercising skill in the selection of favourable opportunities in which to enunciate a principle, and permitting excessive caution to suppress it altogether. We are no friends to a bit-by-bit development of great truths. But, whilst we insist upon the duty of every man to deliver clearly and emphatically the message entrusted to him, we think he would do well to seize the most favourable moment for doing so with effect. It is surely possible, and as lawful as it is expedient, to make incidents the vehicles of instruction, which otherwise would not get a hearing for itself. And he who is resolved to discharge his conscience, may always find some medium through which to transmit his thoughts, which shall secure for them a degree of deference, if not of favour. No one, perhaps, can calculate, how much of his own sentiment, and even spirit, he may gradually infuse into others, by a vigilant and persevering pursuance of this method. It familiarizes them with what, presented in another shape, would have waked up the slumbering Cerberus of their prejudices. It puts new ideas into their minds, without making them sensible of being directly indebted for them, to this or that party. It hides heaven in the meal, and leaves it to work. It prompts inquiry, suggests new trains of thought, makes falsehood less confident and overbearing in its tones, chases assumption back upon argument, and brings about in manners hardly discernible by any, an essential change in the style of dealing with the question involved.

This, however, is not by any means, the only advantage to be secured by a frequent incidental introduction of a new question to the House of Commons. However callous Parliament may prove under such a process, there is some reason to hope that the public will be open to impression. Through the instrumentality of the daily press, countless myriads of minds may be thus approached, and compelled to look at a subject which they have seen, perhaps, but in one of its aspects, in other lights both new to them, and striking. In the course of three or four sessions the principle at issue would come to be understood by all intelligent readers. Advocacy of the emancipation of religion from political thralldom would soon cease to be regarded as identical with bitter sectarianism, or cold infidelity. In short, the change proposed, vast as it is, would, by degrees, lose most of that terribleness which it presents when seen through the haze of imperfect information. It would be discussed, after a time, as a thing worthy of discussion—and whenever that time shall arrive, the solution of the difficulty is at hand. Another general election would show that the plan we have recommended had not been pursued in vain.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH LECTURES, &c.—In the list of the lectures for which arrangements have been made by the local committees of the Anti-state-church Association, to which we alluded last week, mention should have been made of a monthly course which are being delivered at Bradford. The fourth, on "Testimonies against Civil Establishments of Religion chiefly by Members of such Establishments themselves," was to be delivered last night, by the Rev. J. H. Ryland. At Beverley also a monthly lecture has been commenced, an introductory lecture having been given there on the 11th ult., by the Rev. R. Johnstone, and the second on Friday last, by the Rev. J. W. Stuart, of Hull. The increased attendance at these lectures has shown the growing interest taken in the subject.—A very full attendance is expected both at the Conference and the public meeting to be held at Leicester to-morrow. The Rev. J. H. Hinton and the Secretary of the Association will be the deputation from London, and Mr. Gardner, M.P. for Leicester, will also, we understand, be present.

WOODHAM FERRIS, ESSEX.—On the 17th ult. a public meeting was held in the British School-room, to consider the claims of the Anti-state-church Association. The room was completely filled with an attentive audience. Mr. J. H. Price occupied the chair. Several gentlemen ably addressed the meeting, and several individuals gave in their names and subscriptions as members of the Association. This village meeting clearly proves the advance of public opinion in reference to religious liberty. But a few years since, and such a meeting would have been most violently opposed, if not forcibly prevented. Now, however, the question whether the separation of Church and State would not be greatly conducive to the public good, is generally entertained and discussed.

CHURCH-RATES AGAIN IN MANCHESTER.—A correspondent of the *Manchester Times* of Saturday writes:—

It seems that, after all, Mr. Prentice was right when, at the late anti-state-church meeting, he declared that, with the blessing of a bishop bestowed on Manchester, to put down Dissenters and promote a sectarian Establishment, we should have the additional blessing of church-rates. The appetite for extracting money from Nonconformist recusants is awakened after a slumber of some ten or fifteen years. The churchwardens of Manchester—by Mr. Thomas Lings, Comptroller—have just issued a circular, requiring payment of a church-rate that has not yet been laid, and which, in the poor-rate invoices, was called "optional," but stated to be "due on demand." In the first place, how can these gentlemen venture to collect money under the pretence of a church-rate which does not exist? And in the next place, why are the paid agents and servants of the parish, such as Mr. Thomas Lings, the comptroller, to mix themselves up with this hateful impost, and to spend their time in the service of the Church? These considerations are, however, of small importance when compared with the rating of the inhabitants of this parish to the Established Church once more—that is to say, to *one church*—I should rather say to the *Cathedral*, where the new bishop is scarcely seated before the churchwardens issue their circular, signed on their behalf by "Thomas Lings, Comptroller." Is this, then, to be the beginning of our new bishop's coming amongst us? Has he got a promise of ecclesiastical courts to sue for church-rate in the diocese of Manchester? Are these the rewards of a Liberal Government to the Liberals of Manchester? The Reformers of these districts will show themselves worthy of their renown and high character. Let the bishop and churchwardens "exact by law" the payment of church-rates, and we shall soon see the policy of their measures. At our first church-rate contest the rate was lost by a majority of one vote; at the second it was lost by 1,100; at the third it was defeated by a show of hands, the then churchwardens having declined the poll; but what the fourth contest will end in time will show.

CHURCH RATES AT MARGATE.—There is a stirring among the dry bones here. Stagnant, quiet Margate, where rich laymen and honour-loving clergy have all united to lull us with the opiate of peace, peace, when there was no peace—has been awakened. It is true, unaccustomed to the light, having slept so long, she is only rubbing her eyes, and has not taken a steady look around, yet she has got glimpses of the rotten state of things. Strange, yet true, last Thursday, when a church-rate was proposed there were actually some who had the audacity to oppose it, holding it unjust to tax men for churches they did not use or believe in; and wondrous to old mother, there was a show of hands against the grant; but she demanded a poll, where a goodly number of true men faced defeat and opposition for the sake of justice.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE CONFIRMATION OF DR. JOHN BIRD SUMNER, as Archbishop of Canterbury, took place in Bow

Church, on Friday, with the usual forms. There had been rumours of a Tractarian opposition, and a large number of expectants assembled: nothing, however, occurred.

THE OPPOSITION TO DR. HAMPDEN.—All further proceedings having been abandoned relative to Dr. Hampden's appointment to the see of Hereford, his Grace the Lord Primate has appointed the consecration of the right reverend prelate to take place on Sunday, the 26th instant, at Lambeth Palace.—*Morning Chronicle.*

STATE PAY IN THE COLONIES.—We have had handed to us a copy of the *South Australian Gazette*, in which we find the "Reports of the Trustees for expending the Grant for Religion and Education" in that colony. Those reports show that the Church of England had received—consistently enough—out of the grant the sum of £560; the Roman Catholics, £82 9s.; and the Church of Scotland, £97 18s. With these we have nothing to do. The receiving Government aid is in perfect harmony with their principles and practice, here and elsewhere. But we regret to see the name of Wesley in the same category with the Papacy, seeking and accepting temporal support from the same source, and are not surprised that it should have been productive of fatal effects. A division has already been the consequence—the men who could not conscientiously take State pay for the support of a purely voluntary church having seceded. The report states that £112 6s. had been handed over to the officers of the Wesleyan Society.—*Wesleyan.*

It appears, from the *Western Times*, that Bishop Phillpotts, some time since, actually ordained a priest upon Dr. Hampden's testimonial!

THE TOLERATION ACT.—The extraordinary decision of the courts of law in the case of the Rev. James Shore, is exciting much discussion in the north of England, to which we shall refer next week. Public meetings have been held at Sunderland, Newcastle, Gateshead, Morpeth, Edinburgh, &c. By this case it has been decided that a clergyman cannot leave the Church, however much he may be shocked at the inconsistencies of a bishop, and outraged by the change of doctrine which any low-principled functionary may endeavour to impose upon the Church. Mr. Shore has been harassed with costly and vexatious proceedings for the last four years. His case shows that it is in the power of any bigoted bishop to ruin a man, who has given no just cause of offence, if he cannot bend him to his will. It is true, that in this case Bishop Phillpotts may have to pay his own costs, through the ruin which the proceedings have entailed on Mr. Shore; but getting such high wages as Bishop Phillpotts does, the matter of costs will not amount to above six or seven weeks' pay, whilst to the defenceless curate the money which he must pay, merely to stand on the defensive against so powerful an antagonist, exhausts the provision for a life. The whole history will shortly be before Parliament. People will then be astonished that such law exists. Here is a man ruined for believing and teaching the very doctrines which Bishop Phillpotts pronounced to be rigidly orthodox, before he turned Tractarian, and attacked the Queen's supremacy; whilst Thomas Jones Landon, the drunken rector of the neighbourhood of Bodmin, hath been sentenced to a gentle admonition, in the semi-private recesses of the Chapter-house. Why, had Thomas Jones Landon been tried in a tavern, with a tavern-keeper for judge, the sentence could not have been much more lenient.—*Western Times.*

NEW BISHOP OF CHESTER.—We are now able to state from authority that Dr. Graham, the master of Christ College, Cambridge, is to be the Bishop of Chester. The commission has reached Cambridge, and the health of the new bishop was drunk in the Combination-room. The Rev. James Cartmel, one of the tutors, is mentioned as the probable successor to the mastership of the college.—*Telegraph.* [Dr. Graham has been always an advocate for the admission of Dissenters to the privilege of our national universities. He is one of Prince Albert's chaplains.]

HOW THE FRENCH REPUBLIC MAY ECONOMIZE ITS RESOURCES.—Besides this saving from the civil list, and its advantages, there is the department of public worship paid for by the State, including only Catholics, Calvinists, Lutherans, and Jews. This department costs 145,000 francs for its management; and as none of the denominations can be longer paid in consistency with the principles of the republic, from the 40,000 Catholic clergy alone who are remunerated by the State, and whom we would never think of taking into pay in this country, there may be a saving of 33,000,000 francs.—*Glasgow Post.*

DR. KEITH, of St. Cyrus, is to be Moderator of the next General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland.

MORE BISHOPS FOR INDIA.—It is stated by several Calcutta journals that six new bishops are to be appointed for the East Indies.

DR. BURNS OF TORONTO.—Last Lord's-day week Dr. Burns preached a sermon in advocacy of the establishment principle, condemning all nations that do not support the truth by public provision for religious worship. Mr. Brown, of the *Globe*, has written a long letter to him on the subject—an honest, searching, powerful letter—which Dr. B. will probably read without much pleasure, and will certainly find great difficulty in answering.—*Montreal Register.*

THE CANTON DE VAUD AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—At a meeting of the friends of Christian Union in Glasgow, yesterday week, reported in the *Scottish Press*, the Rev. Dr. King read the reply from the Council of State of the Canton de Vaud to the

memorial of the Glasgow meeting. The memorial had been forwarded through the British Government, and the reply came through the same channel, and was addressed to the Hon. Alexander Hastie, Lord Provost of Glasgow and M.P. The following is the main portion of it:—

Those of the Vaudois clergy who have withdrawn from the national church, and have founded a church called free, have not been moved to take these steps by a religious necessity. They have seceded because they disagreed with the civil authority as to the right interpretation of certain articles of law. Besides, the time at which a portion of the clergy resisted the authorities—a time always sufficiently critical for a country, when a vote for the adoption or rejection of the new constitution was under debate—gave ground for believing the Dissenting clergy were actuated rather by political than religious motives. The subsequent acts of the party have confirmed the general opinion in this respect.

The people, having seen with dissatisfaction that religion was made use of for stimulating political passions, manifested violence in different quarters against these dissenting meetings. The authorities were therefore compelled to take measures for maintaining order and public tranquillity. If the ideas of religious toleration, which had been already weakened in the Canton de Vaud by the conduct of the Methodists, who are disliked by the population, be still less strong at present, this fact may be attributed to the demission of a great number of ministers of the national church, and to the establishment of a free church, which, in the eyes of a great majority of the nation, is rather political than religious.

But after all the events which have happened, and the temporary interdict laid upon dissenting worship—a measure imperatively demanded for the maintenance of order and tranquillity—we believe that the Canton de Vaud is not behind many other countries in the question of religious liberty. Thus, for example, among us citizens are not excluded from public posts merely because they do not profess the doctrines of the national church; and there are at the present time several functionaries who belong to the free church, and who will be maintained in their places so long as they fill them properly, and do not commit themselves to resistance against the authorities. In the Canton de Vaud neither opinions nor creed are persecuted. But just now public acts of dissenting worship are not tolerated, while they give occasion to serious troubles and disorders. The measures taken are only measures of public order.

We have deemed it useful to recall these facts to you, to show you that the Vaudois authorities are not, as you supposed, hostile to religious liberty, but that all they have done they were obliged to do for the maintenance of order and tranquillity.

In name of the Council of State,

(Signed,) The President, F. BUATTREY.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

A public meeting to promote the abolition of the punishment of death was held on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, John Bright, M.P., in the chair.

The chairman having addressed the meeting, Dr. MORTIMER moved, as a first resolution, the adoption of the following memorial to Sir George Grey, in reference to the case of Annette Meyers:—

To Sir G. Grey, Bart., M.P., Secretary of State for the Home Department.—The humble and earnest memorial of the City of London, in public meeting assembled, sheweth: That your memorialists are deeply interested in the case of the wretched Annette Meyers, now lying under sentence of death in her Majesty's gaol of Newgate. Your memorialists would earnestly call your attention to the mitigating circumstances attending the commission of the crime for which the convict is sentenced; the atrocity of the conduct of the deceased towards her, as appeared on her trial; the cool villainy of which she became the victim; the heartless coldness with which she was thrown off after the deceased had ruined her; and your memorialists would humbly submit that while these circumstances cannot justify her fatal act, they warrant the conclusion that her mind was unsettled when she committed the awful deed. Had she, in the paroxysm of her grief and despair, committed suicide, what coroner's jury would have hesitated to pronounce a verdict of temporary insanity? While, therefore, your memorialists do not plead for the pardon of Annette Meyers, they do most earnestly beg you will take these circumstances into your consideration, and they do not doubt the result will be that you will recommend our gracious Queen to exercise her royal prerogative, and to preserve the unhappy prisoner. Your memorialists would also call your attention to the fact of the strong recommendation to mercy given by the jury, and to express their sincere desire that you will carry that recommendation into effect.

The Rev. T. BINNEY seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. C. GILPIN moved the second resolution, embodying a petition to the House of Commons, to be presented by Mr. George Thompson, for the abolition of the punishment of death. He stated that, although Annette Meyers did not know who were her parents, there were those on the platform who knew her to be the daughter of a gentleman of high standing, and that of right she ought now to be occupying, beloved and respected, an honourable position in society. He then entered at length into his views of the iniquity of capital punishments, contending that only He should exercise the omnipotence of the sword who was endowed with omniscience.

Mr. G. THOMPSON, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. SCOBELL next moved the cordial thanks of the meeting to the Provisional Government of France, for their decree abolishing the punishment of death for political offences, and expressed the hope that a similar decree would be passed applicable to all offences whatever.

Mr. JOHN ROBERTS seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

The meeting then separated after the accustomed compliment to the chairman.

The chairman of the late Free-trade League, Mr. George Wilson, of Manchester, has issued a manifesto which declares the basis of a new confederacy—free trade without limitation, direct taxation, abolition of the laws of primogeniture, reform in Parliament, justice to Ireland, improvement in the army and navy, guarantees for peace. The prospectus is comprehensive enough, certainly.—*Gateshead Observer.* [We think there must be a mistake in this matter. At all events, the Manchester papers do not mention the issue of any such manifesto.]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[Several of the subjoined paragraphs of intelligence have been unavoidably postponed in consequence of the press of more exciting news.]

LOUGHBOROUGH.—PUBLIC RECOGNITION OF THE REV. JOSEPH GOADBY.—Something more than two months ago, the members of the newly-formed General Baptist church, Woodgate, Loughborough, resolved, without a single dissident or indifferent voice, to invite the Rev. Joseph Goadby, then pastor of the Dover-street congregation, Leicester, to become their minister. The invitation was accepted, and Mr. Goadby entered upon his pastoral duties at Loughborough on Sunday, the 6th day of February. The public recognition of the rev. gentleman took place on Tuesday evening last, in the Woodgate chapel, after a social tea-meeting held in the adjoining school-rooms. About 150 of Mr. Goadby's friends from Leicester manifested their esteem for him by coming over to the service; and they were conveyed by the Midland railway from Leicester to Loughborough and back for one fare. On their arrival at Loughborough, the greater part of them called at Mr. Goadby's residence before going to the chapel. About 450 partook of tea, after which the assembly adjourned to the chapel, and the service commenced about six o'clock. On the platform we noticed the Revs. J. Goadby; J. Wallis, J. F. Winks, and J. J. Owen, of Leicester; J. Staddon, of Quorndon; T. Gill, of Melbourne; J. Taylor, of Kegworth; W. Marcus (Independent), of Loughborough; and Messrs. R. Ball, B. Gray, and T. W. Marshall, of Loughborough. Various addresses were delivered in the course of the evening.—*Abridged from the Leicester Mercury.*

THE LATE REV. JOHN BOWLES.—The Rev. John Bowles, Congregational minister, Chateaugay, attended a meeting on the afternoon of Friday, a few miles from his residence, with the view of making arrangements for the erection of a place of worship. On his return home, the ice on the river being insecure, and the night dark, his horse deviated from the track, plunged into the water, and instantly sunk, together with Mr. Bowles and the sledge. A lady who was with Mr. Bowles floated, on account of her clothing, until she rested with her arms on the ice, and was rescued by the dwellers on the neighbouring bank, who were brought to her assistance by her cries.—*Montreal Register.*

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Mr. Thomas Arnold, senior student of Rotherham College, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Independent Church at Burton-on-Trent. As Mr. Arnold's college term does not close before June, he will not enter on his stated labours before the early part of July.

COVENTRY.—Mr. James Lewitt has resigned the oversight of the General Baptist Church assembling in Brook-street, Derby; and has accepted a very cordial invitation from the General Baptist Church at Coventry, to resume his labours among them. He recommenced his pastoral engagements on Lord's-day, February 27.

CHATTERIS.—The Rev. J. Cope has resigned the pastorate of the Independent Church at Newmarket, and has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation in this town, with an encouraging prospect of usefulness.

ORDINATION SERVICES.—On the 23rd and 24th of Feb., 1848, the Rev. John D. Williams, of Homerston College, was publicly recognised the pastor of the Congregational churches at Bridgend and Coity, Glamorganshire, where the eminent Mr. William Jones laboured for nearly forty years. On Wednesday evening, services were held at the Coity, when the Revs. Messrs. Evans, Tresimwyng; Rees, Siloa; Evans, Neath; Evans, Penbrey; and Powell, Cardiff, officiated. On the same evening, at Bridgend, the Revs. E. Jacobs, Swansea, and R. Thomas, Hanover, preached. On Thursday morning, at nine o'clock, the Rev. O. Owens, Brynmenyn, introduced; Rev. John Davies, Llanelly, Breconshire, delivered a most elaborate discourse on the constitution of a Christian church; the Rev. L. Powell, Cardiff, asked the questions, which were answered to the satisfaction of all; the Rev. William Griffiths, Llanhusan, offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. W. Jones, Swansea, with his usual earnestness, charged the young minister; and the Rev. B. Owens, Merthyr Tydvil, delivered a very excellent address to the churches. Mr. Williams commences his labours under the most encouraging circumstances. He was chosen without a single dissident.

THE REV. SPENCER MURCH, late of Tabbermore, Ireland, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist Church, Sudbury, Suffolk, and commenced his labours there on Sunday, Feb. 20th, with very encouraging prospects of usefulness.

UNION CHAPEL, LUTON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, the annual tea festival was held in the school-rooms beneath the above place, when between 400 and 500 persons sat down to tea; the whole of the proceeds of which is appropriated to the liquidation of the debt, through the liberality of the friends who again gratuitously provided the tables. The chair was occupied by the Rev. R. Robinson, minister of the place, and addresses of an animating character were delivered by the Rev. J. Rowland, of Henley; Revs. Dr. Hewlett, and Clement Dukes, M.A., of London; and other neighbouring ministers. The contributions announced at the meeting, together with the proceeds of the tea, amounted to nearly £200, thus reducing the debt occasioned by the enlargement, in two years and a half, from £1,260 to about £600, an illustration of the force and efficiency of the voluntary principle.

SWINDON NEW TOWN.—A public tea meeting was held on Tuesday, Feb. 22nd, in a large room, called the Foresters' Hall, Union Railway House, in aid of the effort now being made for the erection of a Baptist chapel in this town. About 130 persons sat down to tea, after which a public service was held, when the spacious room was well filled with a very respectable company. The Rev. R. Breeze, of Stratton, (late of Donnington House, Lechlade), presided on the occasion. The meeting was ably addressed by the Rev. J. M. Stephens, of Cirencester, Rev. G. Pillgrim, Independent Minister, of Swindon, Rev. J. J. Brown, of Reading, and the Rev. A. Langley, Wesleyan minister, Swindon. A lively interest was manifested by all present in the object of the meeting, and a truly catholic spirit pervaded the whole.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRAINTREE CHURCH-RATE CASE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have just seen in an Essex paper an extract from the *Brighton Gazette*, in which it is stated, "on the highest authority," that the appeal against the judgment of Lord Denman in this case has been withdrawn.

There is no truth in this statement; the appeal has not been withdrawn. The case stands for argument next term, and will probably be heard at the sittings after, about the 13th of May next.

SAML. COURTAULD,

Chairman of the Committee for conducting the case.
Braintree, March 9, 1848.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday, 1st March, a meeting of gentlemen entertaining objection to Government interference with popular education, was held at the King's Head, Poultry, to consider the desirableness of forming a Society for the extension of educational efforts, the distinctive principles of which should be the repudiation of all State assistance—the impartation of Scriptural as well as secular instruction to all children whose parents might not object to the same—and the union of evangelical Christians of all denominations, in order to this end. The Rev. Dr. F. A. Cox, of Hackney, occupied the chair, and the meeting was attended by several ministers and influential lay members of different religious bodies. Amongst these we noticed, the Revs. John Burnet, J. H. Hinton, H. Richard, D. Thomas (of Stockwell), W. Bean, E. S. Pryce (of Gravesend), Patrick Thomson (of Chatham), and Messrs. G. W. Alexander, Nathaniel Griffin, John Scoble, Charles Gilpin, J. Barclay, Charles Jones, J. Chandler (of Chelmsford), R. Gutteridge, R. S. Bendall, W. Matthews, B. Dixie, W. Collins, and J. Barrett. Resolutions to the following effect, after undergoing a full and careful discussion, were unanimously adopted. 1st. That a society be now formed, to be entitled "The Voluntary School Association." 2nd. That its object shall be the promotion of secular and religious education, exclusive of State aid, in the United Kingdom and its dependencies; and 3rd. That a Committee (names read) be now constituted to carry these purposes into effect. Letters from E. Baines, Esq., and other gentlemen, approving the general objects of the proposed Society, were read by Mr. G. W. Alexander, as was also a list of promised subscriptions to the amount of £1,200. The greatest unanimity prevailed, and the meeting, in every respect, gave promise of the strength and efficiency of the new Association. We understand that for the present all communications will be received by the Secretaries, at 5, Bishopsgate-street Without.

RESPIRE OF ANNETTE MEYERS.—The sentence of death passed upon this wretched woman has been respited. On Saturday evening, Mr. Cope, the governor of Newgate, received from Sir George Grey an official intimation that the execution of the wretched woman was to be respited during her Majesty's pleasure. This is equivalent to an entire reprieve of the capital sentence. Mr. Cope lost no time in communicating the gratifying intelligence to the unhappy woman; it appears that she was but little moved by the intelligence, retaining the sullen and indifferent manner which has peculiarly characterised her since her confinement.

INSTRUCTION OF THE POOR.—On Sunday, the Rev. T. Binney opened one of those useful but unostentatious institutions identified with the ragged-school movement. The building, which is situated in Darby-street, Rosemary-lane, has been erected at a cost of about £1,100. It is commodious and lofty, well fitted for the purpose for which it is intended—a ragged cathedral and school, worked and sustained by voluntary agency. It is stated that considerable success has already attended the efforts made to instruct the poor of this densely populated locality; and that the building is designed in part to accommodate persons who were previously accustomed to meet in less eligible premises.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.—We (*Naval and Military Gazette*) have good grounds for asserting that all intention of raising an army of reserve or grand national guard has now been abandoned; and that whatever force may be raised, it will be in the name and form of militia, with very few changes from its old constitution.

The *Liverpool Albion* remarks that, in 1830, no sooner had the Dey of Algiers arrived in France, as a prisoner of Charles the Tenth, than the King was de-throned and exiled; and, in 1848, no sooner had Abdel-Kader reached France as the prisoner of Louis Philippe, than the King of the Barricades was de-throned and exiled.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The *Moniteur*, of Saturday, publishes a report of the financial situation of the Republic, as drawn up by M. Garnier Pagès. The public debt amounted, on the 1st of January, 1848, to 5,179,644,730f. The Minister, after showing that the budgets under the late Government had increased enormously, and examining the state of public works (of which those already commenced and to be yet finished will, when completed, cost 839 millions of francs); the floating debt, amounting to 872 millions of francs; the *bons du trésor*, of which there are 329,886,000 in existence; and the savings banks, in which there are deposits to the amount of 355,087,717f.; says that the sinking fund should yet be maintained, and that the Government is determined to make a great reduction in the number of *employés*, and to put the remainder on a new footing as to salaries. He then declares that the crown diamonds, jewels, and plate, found at the Tuileries, belong to the nation, as the crown had only the usufruct of it; and he recommends that the diamonds should be sold by valuation, and that the plate found at the Tuileries, Neuilly, and other palaces, should be coined into money, with the effigy of the Republic stamped upon it. The property of the ancient civil list he declares to have returned to the State, in the same way that it passed successively from the ancient king to the emperor, and from him to Louis XVIII. and Charles X., and from them to Louis Philippe. He adds, "It is to be understood that the private domain is not comprised in the above measure, and that it remains sequestered at the disposal of the National Assembly." With regard to the crown forests, he thinks the most of them ought to be retained, but that some may be sold to advantage, and he thinks the quantity to be sold may amount to the value of 100,000,000f.

On this report decrees follow, authorizing the Minister of Finances to contract a loan, sell the Crown diamonds, and the Crown forests, as far as he may consider necessary.

To meet these exigencies, the finance minister finds himself obliged to refuse to pay in specie all depositors in savings banks of a greater sum than one hundred francs. The holders of more than this sum can receive what is above one hundred francs only in treasury bills at four or six months, bearing five per cent. interest, or in five per cent. stock. This, it is contended, is the virtual confiscation of 23 per cent. of a portion of the property of the creditors of the savings' bank. It is a composition on the part of the state with a portion of its creditors, and the most culpable species of composition, being compulsory on the creditor, and dictated by the arbitrary will of the debtor.

The last device of the minister for raising funds is this:—He proposes a national loan of one hundred millions of francs in exchange for Five per Cent. stock at par, which, with the Five per Cents. at 75 or 77, is so illusory as to be ridiculous.

The bank of Charles Lafitte, Blount, and Co., stopped payment on Saturday. This event, which will cause serious embarrassment to a great number of the English residents here, had for its proximate cause the failure of Gouin and Co. Bills accepted by the latter to the amount of 500,000f., were returned on Lafitte and Co. by the Bank of France this morning, and the house being unable to meet the emergency, stopped. It is said, however, that the enormous depreciation of railway shares, in which this house had large investments, was also one cause of the catastrophe. To aggravate their misfortune one of their clerks (an Englishman) absconded last night, taking with him three hundred thousand francs in specie.

During the last 268 days the expenditure had been upwards of 1,100,000f. (£44,000) per day beyond the entire income of the country!

With regard to the loan (contracted last year by M. Rothschild), the Minister states that it is doubtful if the remainder of the instalments will be paid up; but as money will be necessary for the Government, he proposes to borrow the remainder of the sum allowed to be borrowed by the law of the 8th August—namely, one hundred millions—by way of a patriotic national loan, to be issued at five per cent.

THE LABOUR QUESTION.

A circular has been issued by M. Louis Blanc, intimating that as the working classes have been called in to consult as to the organization of labour, it is but just that the masters should also be represented. The masters are accordingly to nominate delegates. M. Louis Blanc intimates that several of the heads of large manufacturing establishments have already intimated their wish to come to an equitable arrangement of the question.

At two o'clock on Saturday afternoon a general meeting of the delegates of the different corporations or trades of Paris, about 250 in number, assembled in what was formerly the place of meeting of the peers, in the palace of the Luxembourg. M. Louis Blanc and M. Albert, president and vice-president of the "Commission du Gouvernement pour les Travailleurs," ascended the tribune. The former then proceeded to address the assembly. He said:—

It has come to pass that those who were called dreamers have now in hand the control of society. The impossible men have become all at once necessary men. They were denounced as the systematic apostles of terror; but what have they done? They have abolished the penalty of death, and their dearest hope is to be able to conduct you one day to the public square, and

there, in the *éclat* of a national fête, invite you to destroy the last vestiges of the scaffold [immense applause]. Thanks be rendered to you, delegates of the people, by whom these great things have become possible; thanks be given to you, for by you France will become what she ought never to have ceased to be—she will place herself at the head of the movement in Europe—and, when the French family shall be constituted, that family will become the family of the world [acclamations, and cries of "We swear it! we swear it!"]

M. Louis Blanc here paid a warm compliment to the people for their courage and resignation. M. Louis Blanc went on to explain that what they had to seek was to realize association, to obtain the triumph of the great principle of the connexion between all interests; for, in fact, he said the cause of the poor is the cause of the rich, is the universal interest.

The true character of the mission which was confided to them was, he said, "to study with care, with brotherly love, the questions which touch the improvement, moral and material, of the lot of the workman; to draw up bills containing the solutions at which they might arrive, and which, after receiving the approval of the Provisional Government, will be submitted to the National Assembly. Their object was in effect to abolish slavery—the slavery of poverty, of ignorance, of evil—the slavery of the workman, who has no asylum for his old father—of the girl of the people, who at the age of sixteen abandons her virtue to live—of the child of the people, who is buried at the age of ten or twelve in a pestilential factory! "Was," M. Blanc went on to ask, "all that so much in conformity with the nature of things, that there was folly in believing that it must one day change? Who would dare to pretend that, and so blasphemous progress? If society be badly formed, let us reform it—let us abolish slavery!"

Boisterous applause here interrupted the speaker, and when it was concluded M. Blanc proceeded to say that the question was one of great difficulty, and required profound meditation, and the greatest prudence. Eventually a committee of ten was appointed to act with the Government commission.

SUBMISSION OF ALGERIA.

Advices from Algiers to the 6th have been received. The republican flag was placed on the public buildings and the vessels in the port at eight that morning. On the 3rd the Duc d'Aumale published the following proclamation:—

Inhabitants of Algeria! faithful to my duties of a citizen and of a soldier, I have remained at my post as long as I judged my presence to be of use to the service of my country. That situation no longer exists. General Cavaignac has been named Governor-general of Algeria. Till his arrival at Algiers the functions of governor-general, per interim, will be filled by General Chau-garnier. Submissive to the will of the nation, I depart from hence; but from the place of my exile all my wishes shall be for your prosperity and for the glory of France, that I hoped to serve much longer.

Algiers, March 3. (Signed) H. D'ORLEANS.

The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville embarked on the 3rd in the "Solon" steamer, and sailed for Gibraltar.

THE QUESTION OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

A circular has been addressed by M. Carnot, the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, to the rectors of colleges throughout France, on the subject of primary instruction, from which it appears that the new Provisional Government intends to make the whole of the teachers of public schools throughout France agents at the elections for the National Assembly on behalf of the Government. The minister states that under former Governments no part of primary education has been "so much neglected as the formation of children as citizens"—a negligence by which France now suffers. He adds, that many citizens, especially in the country, are not sufficiently instructed as to their rights, and consequently as to their duties, that they do not know the benefits to be derived from a Republic, and consequently "how little it is allowed to them to be indifferent in the choice of the men who are in a few days to be the mandatories of the nation," and he proceeds to lay down the means by which, in his opinion, those evils are to be remedied. He states that the means of arriving at a true representation are very simple, and lays down as a rule, that it is a great error to suppose that it is necessary, in order to be a representative, to have education and fortune.

In a great assembly (he says) such as is about to meet, the greater number of its members fulfil the part of a jury. They judge by "yes" or "no," as to whether the matters proposed by the *élite* of the members be good or bad. They have occasion only for honesty and good sense; they do not invent. This is the fundamental principle of Republican law in the matter of national representation.

Let the 36,000 teachers of our primary schools set themselves, at this appeal of mine, to repair for the rural population the past deficiencies of public instruction. May my voice reach them even in our most distant villages. I beg of them to contribute their share towards the foundation of the Commonwealth. The question is not now, as in the time of our fathers, to defend it against enemies on the frontier; ignorance and falsehood are the foes to be coped with; and it is to them that this duty belongs. *New men, that is what France calls for. A revolution ought not only to renew the institutions—it ought to renew the men who have charge of them. When the work is changed, the tools must be changed.*

He then directs the rectors to get manuals drawn up, in the form of question and answer, on the rights and duties of citizens, and to be careful that they be such as that profitable lessons may be drawn from them. It is the duty of the teachers, he says, to fill up this serious gap that has hitherto been allowed in primary education, and the Government looks for their energetic assistance in correction of past faults.

THE REPUBLIC AND FOREIGN POWERS.

The English ambassador communicated, on Friday, to M. de Lamartine two despatches from Lord Palmerston. One of these relates to the ex-King, Louis Philippe, his family, and Ministers, who have sought refuge in England. Lord Palmerston desires that the hospitality shown to the dethroned monarch may not be construed into a want of political sympathy of such a nature as would disturb the friendly relations of the two nations. He begs Lord Normanby to assure the Provisional Government that the asylum which has been afforded, and the attentions which have been shown, to the unfortunate exiles have arisen from mere hospitality.

Professions of amity towards the republic have been communicated to the Foreign Minister from the following states, through their respective ambassadors:—Fribourg, Denmark, Sardinia, and Belgium.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

The election question has already given rise to much discussion in the Paris journals. The *National* recommends to "all who merely endure the republic as a fact, without adopting it as a principle, and who are still doubtful of its success, to abstain from interference in the forthcoming elections, and to remain simple spectators." The *Journal des Débats*, on the other hand, counsels its friends to present themselves at the elections, and to lend their frank aid to the Provisional Government. "Let there be no systematic hostility," says the *Débats*—"no despair of the country, but a straightforward concurrence in every measure that may appear calculated for the welfare of the country."

The clubs and other private assemblies were displaying considerable activity on this subject, and which will no doubt increase as the period fixed for the elections approaches.

The general opinion continued to be, that the people would return for Paris and the department of the Seine generally, thirty-four operative workmen; but that, nevertheless, the *modérés* will be in a considerable majority in the Assembly. No dissent from the new order of things had been declared in any of the provinces; still enthusiasm for the republic is not only not very loudly expressed in the departments, but a leaning towards moderate principles is perceptible, even in districts formerly remarkable for the ultra-liberalism of their inhabitants.

M. Billault and M. Gustave de Beaumont have started as candidates for the National Assembly. They both have issued addresses to the electors of the departments which they represented in the Chamber of Deputies. They both declare that the republic is a *fait accompli*, and that they give their adherence to it. The whole of M. Thiers's party intend to offer themselves as candidates, but very few of M. Guizot's celebrated majority will venture to show themselves.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A deputation of from 100 to 150 English residents in Paris proceeded on Saturday to the Hotel de Ville for the purpose of presenting an address to the Provisional Government. The deputation withdrew with shouts of "*Vive la République! Vive la France!*"

M. Armand Marrast is appointed Mayor of Paris.

The immediate organization of an efficient police force is under the consideration of Government. It will be modelled on that of London.

The Provisional Government had abolished arrest for debt, until the National Assembly shall have decided the question.

Public works had been resumed with considerable activity in Paris. No less than 4,000 or 5,000 labourers were employed filling up the fosses round the Champ de Mars. Each man was paid 2*f.* per day, and children 1*f.*

It is said that there are 540,000 persons out of employment at the present moment in and about Paris, and that the number is daily increasing. Trade is almost completely at a stand still, and does not show the slightest appearance of revival. The hopes of improvement which were so visible a few days ago are evidently dying away.

General Cubières, notorious for his connexion with the Teste affair, has offered his services to the Government. They received the offer very drily; saying there was no objection to receiving his services, but indicating that as he holds no rank in the army, his regular course would be to enter as a soldier of the line.

Bou Maza has been arrested at Brest. He was endeavouring to pass as one of the Arab students of the Polytechnic School, but was recognised by an African officer.

On Saturday, a deplorable sight was to be seen on the Boulevards and in other parts of Paris. Upwards of five hundred roulette-tables were at full work; and crowds of workmen were seen around them, risking their little savings, or the pecuniary assistance which the Government had allowed them. This is not liberty, but an odious speculation.—*The Constitutionnel*.

M. Ledru-Rollin, Minister of the Interior, has created a bureau of Publicity, to communicate regularly to all the journals, without distinction, foreign and domestic news of interest.

It is understood that all salaries above 3,000 francs will be reduced, and that the Ministers respectively should not be allowed more than 25,000 francs (£1,000) per annum.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the Provisional Government sent a large sum of money to the Duchess of Orleans with her jewels.

Count de Flahault, the French ambassador at the Court of Venice, is said to have fainted on hearing the news of the abdication of the King. He started next day for England.

One of the leading journalists of Paris, who was also a member of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Emile de Girardin, tries to give a salutary direction to the public distress, by calling on the Government to disband the army, and to erase the word "*war*" from the French language. Another suggestion made is, to give up the costly diplomatic establishments maintained by France at foreign courts, and to dismiss a host of civil functionaries whom the late Government maintained for purposes of patronage. The same writer argues very plausibly for a congress of nations, to settle all disputes without war.

THE CLERGY.—With the exception of a doting old priest in the north (says the *Times* correspondent), the clergy were acting with singular prudence. The Archbishop of Paris thus addressed the Provisional Government, when he was presented to it at the Hotel de Ville, on Wednesday:—

I am not come to make a solemn manifestation. You know my sentiments. I have expressed them in public acts. But I am happy to tell you that you may rely on the loyal co-operation of the entire clergy of Paris. This is not a protest of which I am not certain. I have heard the clergy in every part of my diocese manifest the most ardent desire to concur in the maintenance of public order, as far as the functions they are invested with shall permit!

THE PANIC IN PARIS STILL CONTINUES. Rich natives and foreigners continue to retire from the capital in alarming numbers, and obviously with no view to return, for we hear of sales of carriages and horses for a fifth part of the value they bore three weeks since. 12,000 servants are said to be already discharged in Paris, and many houses or hotels in the fashionable quarters have become literally devoid of occupants.

INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF THE REVOLUTION.

HEROISM OF THE EX-QUEEN OF THE FRENCH.—A correspondent of the *Spectator* gives the following particulars:—

An act of true heroism should not pass unnoticed, in any age. The ex-Queen of the French, who, in spite of the errors and unpopularity of her husband's Government, has always preserved the respect of the French people, from her sincere piety and virtues, was, it is well known, most adverse to her husband assuming the sceptre.

How is the case changed now! Her arm supported the tottering old man after his abdication, to the carriage which was in attendance: her courage alone sustained him. This is well known: but it is not so generally understood that she would have prevented his abdicating at all, and, while others were giving the most fatal council, she alone knelt before the King with the heroic words, "C'est le devoir d'un roi de mourir parmi son peuple."

The scene to which I have made allusion, and which I have the best authority for believing to be founded strictly on facts, occurred on the morning of the 24th of February. So rapid and unforeseen was the flight of the Royal Family, that although they were assembled to take their *déjeuner à la fourchette* at the usual time, before an hour had elapsed not one of them was left in the Tuileries. Not only did the Queen remonstrate; it is stated that the officers in command were confident of the fidelity and honour of the army.

THE LATE OCCUPANTS OF THE TUILERIES.—After the capture of the Tuileries, a band of some four hundred armed individuals resolved to remain in it and make it their quarters. They slept on the sofas, or on camp-beds, lived, cooked, and made themselves at home in the palace. Among them was a person said to be the strongest man in France—a painter's model. The authorities occupied the guard-houses with the National Guard; but one of the lawless band always stationed himself as sentry alongside of the National Guard sentry. It was soon found that these gentry were not of the most honest kind; for they contrived to force open doors and drawers, and to pass objects of value through the gratings of the Tuileries, to companions outside. At first, food was sent to them, as to soldiers on a post; but this being withheld, they contrived to procure some. At last, the Prefect, Caussidière, begged them to dislodge. They flatly refused; declared that they had fifty rounds of ammunition per man, and would first set fire to the chateau, if attacked, and then fight their way out. How to dislodge these desperate men? An assault could scarcely be asked of the good citizens who compose the National Guard; police there was as yet none; and the soldiers had declined to attack the people. The only corps that could be got were the youth of the College of St. Cyr—i. e. the sons of the best families of the kingdom. The Prefect accepted their offer of reducing the brigands; and the latter were summoned on Monday night. In reply, they offered to decamp on condition that each of them was to have a pension of 800 francs a year, and that none of them were to be searched on marching out. The Prefect refused these honest terms, and gave them till ten this morning to submit. At ten this morning the boys of St. Cyr, well armed, marched into the court of the Tuileries, with a crowd of Parisians gathered thousands strong, to witness the fun. They were in part disappointed; for the brigands, frightened at the determined aspect of the St. Cyr scholars, consented to march out without setting fire to the palace. Some were searched; all had dollars in abundance. Some were marched to the Hotel de Ville, and some escaped. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the scholars of St. Cyr.—*Times*.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S ONLY ADHERENT.—The wonderful unanimity with which every official has forgotten

his service of the old Government and pressed for employment under the new, has excited jealousy among the watchful people. It is said that but one individual stands out of the crowd of obsequious office-seekers; the Viscount Simeon, Director-General of the tobacco monopoly—a very lucrative place—has refused to hold his office under the new order of things. The walls of Paris are crowded with denunciations of "the clouds of rapacious vultures who always appear on the field on the morrow of a victory, guided by their unerring scent for the carrion."

A VERY CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE is stated to have occurred at the Hotel de Ville some minutes before the constitution of the Provisional Government. The people had just invaded the Prefecture, the windows of the Salle St. Jean had been broken, and an immense crowd occupied the place, when all at once a man ascended the bar in front of the window, and cried in a loud voice, "*Vive la République!* I have lived long enough!" and threw himself head foremost into the court-yard. By extraordinary good fortune he was but slightly injured, and we are informed that he has since completely recovered.

ROYAL AND MINISTERIAL SPECULATORS.—A correspondent ("*X.X.*") sends us the following:—"A letter from King Leopold was found in a desk in the Tuileries, in which the French Ministry are accused as follows:—'Our last speculation in the three per cents,' runs the letter, 'has entirely failed, and your Ministers are the cause!' I have not seen this," continues our correspondent, "in any English paper, and therefore think it is new to England, but you may rely on the accuracy of the statement."—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.

REMARKABLE PRE-ARRANGEMENTS.—The following communication (from the correspondent of the *Daily News*) will be read with great interest:—

I have been assured that, unexpected as the result of the resistance of the King and M. Guizot to the reform movement has been to them, such a contingency was not only foreseen but actually provided for by the opposition of the extreme left. That party actually discussed, as I am informed, the measures to be adopted in case the menaced resistance of the late Government should be pushed to an extreme. A Provisional Government was resolved on in such a contingency, as that which actually ensued. So far from the present government being improvised on the emergency of the moment in the memorable and tumultuous sitting of the Chamber on the 24th, as is generally supposed to have been the case, it was deliberately pre-arranged, and the names of its members decided on Monday, the 21st, soon after the measures of coercion contemplated by the Government were announced. The list then agreed upon underwent no subsequent change, except by the omission of the name of M. Odillon Barrot, who was not in the secret at the time, and could not be consulted. I can vouch for the correctness of these particulars, having received them from a party who was personally cognizant of them.

M. LAMARTINE'S DEFENCE OF POETRY.—A deputation of all the colleges of Paris waited on M. Lamartine at the Hotel des Affaires des Etrangères, to tender him their confidence and devotion, and in the course of his reply he used these expressions:—

They told me the other day I had been a poet. I accept the reproach or honour of this. That which we do, that which we wish to have done, in France and the world, is still poetry. It is the poetry of the people of liberty, of independence, the transcendent poetry of institutions. Every age of man has its attribute. In youth we dream, in maturity we deal with realities, we make revolutions and laws. Since then this poetry is brought before me, which for many years I have known but in the recollections of the past, allow me to once more employ its language and say, that in this great crisis it is the youth of France which has supported order, liberty, and religion; and in a word, it is now that the flower has preserved the tree in France.

SYMPATHY FOR LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The *Presse* says:—"A considerable number of journeymen joiners, who had assembled to converse upon their own situation, were alluding to the 1,000,000*f.* of the Civil List, which the Provisional Government had promised to distribute among them, when at the moment the arrival of Louis Philippe and his family at London in a state of complete deprivation was announced. Upon hearing this news, one of the men said, '*Sacristi!* that is very hard upon them. I tell you what should be done. The advice of Beranger should be adopted. A million distributed amongst us would be but a few francs a-piece. Well, then! let it be sent to the ex-King. The alms of the poor do honour to misfortune!'"—*Galvani*.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 5th inst. state that the extraordinary powers demanded by the Government were granted on the 4th by the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 148 to 45. The bill was then sent up to the Senate, and it was believed that after its adoption by that house the legislative session would be suspended. All the *Progresista* journals, five in number, which had published a petition to the Queen praying her Majesty not to sanction the above project of law, had been seized by order of the Government. Madrid was tranquil, and the intelligence from the provinces was satisfactory.

BELGIUM.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE KING.—When the intelligence of the revolution at Paris and King Louis Philippe's flight reached Brussels, King Leopold assembled his ministers and councillors of state, and informed them that he had no wish to continue to occupy the throne unless Belgium desired it, and unless he could do so without a single drop of blood being shed to maintain him on it; that this last condition he made a *sine qua non* with any ministry; that otherwise he would instantly retire to Claremont. The assembled ministers besought his Ma-

jeasty to remain, and assured him of the loyalty, devotion, and affection of the Belgian people. "In that case," replied Leopold, "I shall be glad to shed the last drop of my blood for the independence of Belgium." "But, sir," observed Mr. —, "your Majesty will allow us to grant certain reforms to the nation?" "Reforms!" exclaimed King Leopold, "you must grant them. Do not ask me for reform—I am not master (*Je ne suis pas le maître*). All such reforms as the nation requires must be granted, and for that you and the representatives are responsible to the nation. Whatever is found to be for the welfare of the nation, will of course be approved of by me. I am the elected King of the Belgians—not their master!" I need hardly say that the strong sound sense which led King Leopold to draw this distinction, and thus publicly to enunciate a doctrine so constitutional in itself, and admirably adapted to his position, shows him fitted and worthy to govern, and cannot fail to have endeared him to the people who have made him their sovereign.—*Correspondent of the Chronicle.*

GERMANY.

At Frankfort the decree proclaiming perfect liberty of the press had been published, and most joyfully welcomed.

HAMBURG is in a state of great commotion. The Senate has voted freedom of the press, but the concession comes too late, and formidable demonstrations are being made to compel much greater concessions. Meanwhile, business is at a stand-still, and confidence is superseded by gloom and anxiety.

THE KING OF HANOVER has resolved to convoke the states on the 28th instant, and has expressed his readiness to enforce the resolutions which may be adopted by a majority of the Germanic confederation relative to the liberty of the press. On the other hand, he has declared that any participation on the part of the deputies of local states in the deliberations and resolutions of the Germanic Diet is incompatible with a Monarchical Government.

THE KING OF SAXONY has proclaimed freedom of the press and the abolition of the censorship. This fact was made known at Leipzig on the 8th, to the great joy of the public and the journals of that town. There is no doubt that when the Chambers meet all the reforms demanded by the people will be granted.

FROM HESSE CASSEL, we learn that on the 7th a circular was published at Cassel, in which the states are convened for the 11th of March, and that projects of law would be submitted to that body on the freedom of the press and other questions of general interest to the country.

Intelligence from Munich of the 6th inst., states that a proclamation has been issued, signed by the King and Ministers, in which a promise is made that the reforms demanded by the people will be presented as projects of law in the assembled states. Freedom of the press is now granted in Bavaria. Baron Thon-Dittmer has been named Minister of the Interior. In the whole of Bavaria, the intelligence of the royal proclamation has caused the greatest joy. At Wurtzburg there was an illumination and other symptoms of popular joy, on the 8th. The troops took the oath on the constitutions, at Munich, on the 6th. In the evening the town was to be illuminated.

HESSE DARMSTADT.—A communication from Wiesbaden, dated the 7th inst., announces the abdication of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt on the afternoon of the 6th, in favour of his son and heir-presumptive, the Grand Duke Louis, whom he has appointed "co-Regent." M. de Gargerin, described as an "out-and-out Reformer," and a man of extraordinary abilities, has been appointed Prime Minister.

A very important meeting of fifty-one members of the Assembly of States of Prussia, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort, was held at Heidelberg on the 5th instant, at which it was resolved that Germany ought not to incur the risk of a war by interfering in the affairs of France, or by refusing to recognise the Provisional Government. It was also resolved that Germany should rely upon herself, and not enter into a treaty with Russia, and that a National Representative Assembly should be established. A commission of seven members was appointed to see these resolutions carried out.

On the night of the 8th inst. the city of Bremen was brilliantly illuminated, in celebration of the extensive popular concessions made by the senate of that free city.

PRUSSIA.—Letters from Berlin announce that the King of Prussia has granted an amnesty to all the Poles who had been condemned for the last insurrection in Poland. Those who were condemned to death had their penalty commuted into a detention of six months in a fortress; the others were set immediately at liberty.—The King of Prussia has granted the liberty of the press to his estates; the decree will appear in some days. The Prussian Diet will also be convoked shortly.—The orders which had been given for Prussian troops to march towards the frontier had been revoked.—The *Prussian Universal Gazette* of the 7th inst. contains the speech of the King of Prussia on the 6th, when closing the sitting of the Committee of the States. His Majesty alluded as follows to the late revolution in France:—

Far from having any idea of interfering in the internal affairs of any foreign nation, I am doing all in my power to secure, by the assistance and the energetic voice of the great powers, but particularly by the consolidation of the Germanic Confederation, an honourable peace, which is necessary to the nations of Europe, if we would prevent the career of moral and material progress into which they have so well entered from being destroyed

for centuries. If my people give the German race the example of love and of force, they will have done much towards the preservation of peace. But if God, in his inscrutable wisdom, should decide otherwise—if the treaties on which the political edifice repose were violated—if an enemy dared to attack my territory, or that of our allies of the Germanic Confederation—then, following the dictates of honour and duty, I would prefer the dangers of war to a shameful peace.

AUSTRIA.—All the letters received from Vienna described the deep impression produced in Austria by the account of the French Revolution. The Court was in a state of consternation. All eyes were fixed on the Prime Minister of Austria, and Cabinet Councils succeeded each other without interruption. Fears were entertained for Lombardy, where agitation continued to increase. Orders had been issued for the reinforcement of the army in Italy by 30,000 men. Some changes had taken place in the Ministerial departments. Count Figuelmont had been appointed President of the Aulic Council of War (Minister of War). The command of the second corps of army in Italy had been given to Count Wratislaw, and the seat of the government of the Lombardo-Venetian Government was transferred from Milan to Verona, one of the strongest places in the kingdom.

ITALY.

THE SARDINIAN CONSTITUTION was promulgated on Sunday week. It is modelled upon the former French charter, with some alterations in necessary points. The sovereignty is exercised by the King, the senate, and the deputies. The senators are to be named by the King, who is to choose them in certain categories. All those persons who have rendered great services to the country can be named senators. The senate is constituted into a court of justice to judge crimes. The deputies enjoy the same privileges as those of France relative to their person. All citizens are equal before the law. Individual liberty and inviolability of domicile are guaranteed; so is the right of property, except in the case of forced appropriation for a case of public utility. The press is completely free. At a cabinet council held at Turin on the 27th ult., it was resolved to call out a new contingent.

RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH NEWS IN LOMBARDY.—MILAN, MARCH 4.—The astounding events of Paris, intelligence of which was only made known here in an authentic form on the 2nd, though rumours had been prevalent for two days previously, have produced an effect on the Milanese totally different from what many would have expected. Instead of being rejoiced, which I have no doubt the people are in almost every other part of the Peninsula, at a revolution accomplished, the nobility and public are alarmed lest the march of reform should be stopped, and the several Governments avail themselves of a plausible reason to suspend the Liberal progress. The Milanese have a wholesome dread of Republicanism, and have no wish to renew French connexion, and in order to escape from any contact of that nature, they would, at this hour, gladly accept terms from the Cabinet of Vienna which they would have indignantly rejected a week since. The nobility are very rich, the bankers, merchants and tradesmen wealthy and prosperous—the lower classes well occupied and comfortable—and all can make many sacrifices of opinion for the sake of preserving so many material benefits. If the Austrians could for one hour reason calmly on the situation of Lombardy, they would see that an opening has been made of which immediate advantage should be taken, as probably in our days so splendid an opportunity for a safe arrangement will not again occur. So much, I am told, is the old and honourable Governor, Count di Spaur, convinced of the force of this great truth, that he has determined on going to Vienna, to intercede with the Government. I know not whether Count Figuelmont agrees with his colleague; nor is it easy, I hear, to extract the opinions of that diplomatist, but if the Count concurs, and frankly recommends conciliation, an union may be effected and a combination made which may, as matters go on at present, save the unity of this empire. I believe the Milanese, and the Lombards in general, would now be content if enlarged powers were given to a Viceroy, so that administrative acts required by the exigencies of the moment might be carried into execution without this eternal and wearisome reference to Vienna—if the salt and stamp taxes were modified—if a full share of Government patronage and of important public offices were given to natives, and not, as at present, all distributed among Germans—and, above all, if the powers of the "Central Congregation," or nominally representative Chambers, were increased. I fear, however, the Austrians remain deaf and blind; and incapable as they are of comprehending Italian wants and wishes, they will go on doggedly in their present course, and answer with cannon in the squares to the remonstrances of the people.—*Times Correspondent.*

THE TWO SICILIES.

The new electoral law was published at Naples on the 29th ult. The Parliament is convoked for the 1st of May.

Accounts from Naples of the 1st inst. state that on that day all the Ministers tendered their resignations, which were accepted by the King.

The endeavours of Lord Minto to effect a reconciliation between Naples and Sicily had completely failed, in consequence of the terms demanded by the latter, who required that none but Sicilian soldiers should be employed in the island. The King had peremptorily refused to accede to this condition, his Ministers having declared that, if he yielded, he might as well abdicate. The Government had reinforced the garrison of Messina, and General Pronio,

having resumed the offensive, recaptured all the small forts abandoned by General Cardamona, and destroyed the advanced works erected by the insurgents in front of the citadel. His loss in the different engagements was calculated at 140 killed. Volunteers were joining the popular forces from all parts of the island, bringing also contributions of money. Indeed, it is said "Men, women, and children are like so many fanatics, full of enthusiasm and joy in the midst of all the destruction by which they are surrounded." Although reinforcements were supplied to the commander by the steam-frigates from Naples, no one entertained for a moment the idea that the Messinese will succumb. The destruction and butchery, therefore, appears wanton, and it would seem probable that when the intelligence of the French revolution shall have paralyzed the Court of Naples these acts will be found to have cost the King the allegiance of the island.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

TREATY OF PEACE.

The "Hibernia" brings £40,000 specie, and advices from New York to the 26th ult. The intelligence partakes of more than ordinary interest. A treaty of peace has been concluded between the Mexican commissioners and General Scott, in conjunction with Mr. Trist. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* gives a complete sketch of it, which we here append:

By article first, Senors Cuivas, Conto, and Atrisan, are appointed commissioners on the part of the Mexican government to adjust the terms of a lasting treaty of peace between the United States of the north and the United Mexican States, with Mr. Trist, commissioner of the United States, &c.

Article second stipulates that there shall be an immediate suspension of hostilities between the armies of the two republics.

Article third defines the future boundary of the United States. The line commences in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land; thence runs up the middle of the Rio Grande to its intersection with the southern boundary to the western boundary of same; thence north to the first branch of the Gila, which it intersects; thence down the middle of that branch and of the river to the Colorado; thence it runs across westwardly and strikes the Pacific at a point one league south of San Diego.

Article fourth stipulates that it shall be optional with citizens of Mexico now residing in the territory to be ceded, either to leave, taking with them or otherwise disposing of their property; or else, upon taking the oaths of allegiance to this government, to be protected in the enjoyment of all the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States. Catholics residing in the territory to be ceded are, by the next article, protected in the exercise of their religion. Grants of land in the territory to be ceded, made by the Mexican government before the war, are, by the next article, to be respected by the United States.

The next article provides that grants of land in Texas, made by the Mexican government prior to the year 1836, are also to be respected by the United States.

The next article provides that the United States government shall take prompt and effectual measures for the defence of the border from Indian incursions. To this end both nations are to use their best endeavours. In consideration of the extension of the boundary of the United States, made by this treaty, the United States government stipulates to pay to Mexico the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In this sum is included the three millions appropriated last session for the furtherance of peace, and now subject to Mr. Trist's order. This sum is to be paid to the Mexican government immediately on the ratification of the treaty. The remaining twelve millions are to be paid either by instalments, or in six per cent. stock, redeemable by the United States. This government has the option of either mode of payment.

By the next article the United States government undertakes all claims of American citizens against Mexico, both those already decided, amounting to two millions—and those still undecided, amounting to about three millions of dollars. Mexican archives found by us after the taking possession of the ceded territory are to be delivered up. The treaty of commerce of 1831, between the two republics, is to be revived for the period of eight years, and may afterwards be renewed at the option of both governments. The custom-houses are to be restored to the Mexican authorities as soon as the treaty shall have been ratified. Means are to be adopted for settling the accounts. The troops of the United States are to leave Mexico in three months after the ratification of the treaty, unless the sickly season should come on, in which event they are to retire to some healthy situation, and are to be furnished with supplies by the Mexican government on amicable terms. Supplies which may arrive between the ratification of the treaty and the embarkation of the troops are not to be subject to duty.

The treaty is to be ratified by the president and senate, and to be exchanged within four months after its ratification.

Since the character of the treaty has become known to the Senate, the hostility to its ratification has signally increased; and although there is every reason to believe that it will be ratified, yet it will meet, on several of its provisions, a determined opposition. This treaty (adds the *New York Herald* commentary upon it) is not approved of by the friends of Mr. Polk, nor in the Senate.

There is no news of much interest from Mexico. The *New Orleans Picayune* of the 16th ult., states that a mercantile house of high credit in New Orleans had received a letter from its correspondent in Mexico, stating that an agent of the Rothschilds had loaned to the Government at Queretaro 2,000,000 dollars, to sustain itself till the ratification or rejection of the Trist treaty by the United States could be ascertained.

The venerable and universally-respected John Quincy Adams expired at Washington on the 24th ult. He was struck with paralysis in the House of Representatives on the 21st ult., and lingered till the evening of the 24th, when he expired. His death caused the deepest gloom. Congress marked its sense of the mournful event by immediately adjourning for a week. All the party bickerings that had passed between the members but a moment before were hushed on the instant. The citizens of the capital partook of a like feeling; business was suspended, and a general gloom took possession of every one, so much so, that several persons put on mourning.

CANADA.—The Governor-General of Canada met the Canadian Parliament on Friday, the 26th of February. The Legislative Assembly has elected Augustus Morin its Speaker. The Inspector-General proposed Sir Allen McNab, which was seconded by Colonel Prince; but he was defeated, having only nineteen votes in his favour. Mr. Morin is the Liberal candidate. The Governor's speech was to be delivered on Monday, the 28th of February.

IRELAND.

MENACING STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

One effect of the French events was to have, in the first instance, produced a sudden harmony between the Old and Young Ireland parties of Repealers. It was proposed to merge the bodies of Conciliators and Confederators in one body, under the name of the Irish National Guard.

The Repeal Association held a special meeting on Saturday week, and adopted a turgid address to "the People of Ireland," suggesting a kind of monster meeting agitation for the 17th instant, St. Patrick's day—

We recommend that in every parish in Ireland there assemble, on the 17th March instant, a meeting, in order, in the first place, to demand by petition to Parliament the immediate repeal of the Act of Union; and, in the second place, to take measures for sending into England a deputation to ascertain definitively from the Prime Minister, whether the Government be prepared in the interim (that is, while the above petition for immediate repeal is pending) to adopt effectual measures to provide employment or food for the Irish millions, reduced to a state of famine through the misrule of an alien Parliament; or whether it be their resolve still to persist in their dogged determination to let these millions perish, ay, perish most miserably in the midst of plenty.

The suggestion of a monster-meeting agitation has been adopted on all hands. To promote it

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION

held a great meeting on Thursday evening, at the Music-hall, which was crowded to suffocation. About 3,000 persons were present, including Mr. Smith O'Brien. The Hall was decorated with placards bearing the following words:—

Courage!—Forgiveness!!—Fraternity!!!

The CHAIRMAN, Mr. Michael Crean, said, there is no necessity to urge the people of Ireland forward, for they are all ripe and ready for anything that may be necessary [loud cheers]. Yes, my friends, there were clouds in the atmosphere surcharged with matter, and we must wait for time and opportunity, and then strike, if necessary, for the independence of Ireland [tremendous applause].

Mr. J. B. DILLON (barrister) then moved the adoption of an address from the Council of the Confederation, which he read, and which was received throughout with the most tremendous shouts of approval. The address concluded in the following strain:—

For ourselves, brother Irishmen, we have but one request—that we may be suffered to share the labour and the danger of your struggle, as we hope to participate in the fruits of your triumph; we are ready to forget our party, our injuries, and our pride, for the sake of our country. In her service humiliation, and danger, and sacrifice, and death, are welcome to us. Wherever we are required we shall be present, indifferent as to whether our post be humble or exalted. Whoever leads on we shall follow—insisting only that we shall go forward—forward, though graves were to yawn and gibbets to frown across our path.

J. B. DILLON, Chairman.

Mr. BARRY seconded the motion, and called on Irishmen to be bold, courageous, and self-sacrificing; stating, that if they only were so for a few days, the citizens of Dublin would take the advanced guard of the united army that was about to place itself in front of the English Government [loud cheers]. The Minister might offer conciliation, but they would accept of nothing short of independence [loud cheers].

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN was the chief speaker, and harangued much in the usual style, with an occasionally stimulating dash, which provoked "vehement cheers and waving of hats." He offered to present himself at the Hôtel de Ville, "to tell the Provisional Government that the Irish people invoked French sympathy." This is keeping close to the wind of law and loyalty. But the main object of his sudden appearance was to promote the principle of fraternization, and merge the sections of Young and Old into "All Ireland."

Mr. R. O. GORMAN, jun., was more unreserved:—

Let us proceed as we have done—let us forego all that men united may achieve—let us content ourselves with party feud and wretched faction—let us contentedly see the green flag of our nation give place to the yellow flag of pestilence [series of "Never!"]. Never, then, be it! [Great cheering, which lasted for several minutes.] I do not believe the people of Ireland will uphold such a vile system, or continue to remain that wretched body, hurtful and dangerous only to themselves, and despised by their enemies [hear, hear, cheers, and cries of "Never!"]. Shall the Sicilian priest walk amid the battle, raise the cross on high, and cheer the patriot strife by the promise of a glorious immortality, whilst the Irish priest preaches tame and degrading submission? [hear, hear.] The aristocracy should now look to it; there is even now time for them yet to retrace their steps and unite with the people; but let them do so promptly and in time, lest the hand which is now stretched to them in amity may be clenched to smite them down [hear, and great cheering]. A solemn hour is upon us—a storm is fast gathering over Europe which threatens to burst into general war [hear, hear]. Now the Irish people, as well as other nations, should prepare to take a position that would be creditable and useful to themselves [hear, hear]. It is my conviction that all honest men in this country are now bound to arm [hear, hear, and loud and vehement cheering]. The possession of arms would enable them to maintain order, protect life, repress anarchy, and oppose despotism, whether it proceed from foreign aggression or a domestic foe [cheers].

Mr. DUFFY then moved resolutions deploring the disunion of Old and Young Ireland repealers, and proposing reconciliation, and another to the following effect:—

3. That we cordially concur in the proposal of the United Repealers of Kilkenny—a national council of union to be held in

Dublin; and we beg to suggest to the committee (now sitting) of the United Repealers of Dublin the propriety of their entering into preliminary arrangements for the purpose. Further, we beg to suggest the 13th of April next, the anniversary of the '82 Declaration of Independence, as the day of meeting for the council of union.

After the meeting, the advanced guard of the army of the confederation passed over Carlisle-bridge, singing and shouting. Prominent among their exclamations were "A Republic," "Glorious France," "United Ireland." These "pioneers of liberty" marched to the Castle gates, and greeted "the Irish soldiers!" After a "groan for Lord Clarendon" they separated.

Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, alarmed at the menacing aspect of affairs, published, in a second edition of the *Dublin Freeman*, on Friday, a manifesto to the people of Ireland, from which the following are extracts:—

I desire to warn you against the wild doctrines attempted to be spread amongst you. I want to ask of you utterly and indignantly to repulse and defeat the continuous efforts being made by newspaper scribblers and others to weaken in your minds the teachings of my beloved father.

The very men who write and talk wildest and strongest would be the very first to abandon you if you did allow them to stimulate you into violence and rebellion.

Recollect, I beseech of you, the experience we had in 1843 of the value of big words, written or spoken. *Four of the men whose wild language was heavily cited against us at our trials hung back and saved themselves*, leaving innocent persons to bear the consequences of their offences.

I will not mention names, but I must mention facts. One of them was known to be hiding in the country. Another is grievously suspected of having offered himself to the Government of the day; and having been refused only because he could, of course, prove nothing of treason in our committee deliberations.

All thoughts of violence, then, are as insane as they are deeply criminal. The men who seek to spread them amongst you must either be silly and mischievous fools, or else paid agents of your oppressors.

Beloved fellow-countrymen! we have no need of violence. England's permanent interests (if by mad folly we do not make her passions render her deaf to those interests) must convince her of the necessity of doing us justice. Unless that justice be done us, she will, in the very probable event of foreign war, leave her most vulnerable points exposed to invite the enemy's attacks.

Firmly and determinedly, but peacefully and legally, we will hold our meetings on the day of the glorious Patron Saint of Ireland; and raise once again the mighty shout of a nation, demanding and insisting upon the full measure of our rights, in the restoration of our native Parliament!

Hurrah for the Repeal,

JOHN O'CONNELL.

THE WAR JOURNALS

of Saturday are full of the most incendiary appeals to the people. *The Nation* contains the outline of a project for a "National Militia," commencing thus:—

We believe a national militia and a national council have become essential to our very existence. We must now protect ourselves. We trust the meeting on St. Patrick's day will decree a national militia of volunteers, send a deputation to the Queen asking the usual license, and proceed to enrol them. If the enrolment become as universal as in '82, the dress and arms need not be uniform; but a general resemblance would be convenient. Some sound military authorities hold that the bulk of a national militia ought to be armed simply with the pike. Fire-arms are over-valued. In pitched battles, it is calculated that not more than one man falls in every six hundred musket shots; in skirmishes, a still smaller proportion. But in a charge of pikes, whatever front rank holds its ground against it, dies. Certainly our militia ought not to rely exclusively on either weapon. The national genius, so vehement and impetuous, exhibits itself with greatest effect in a charge; and for that purpose your pike is the tool. "We demand," it says in conclusion, "a convention fit to treat with England for our freedom."

In the *United Irishman*, in an article on "French aid," still stronger opinions are enunciated:—

Every preparation necessary for us before the days of February is, therefore, just as necessary now. Every advice we gave our countrymen prior to that event, we repeat more imperatively now. By arming ourselves, by practising the use of arms, by training our will to implacable resolve, by cultivating in us that glorious passion which creates the spirit of manhood even under the ribs of the slave—hate, almighty hate, of the oppressor—we shall reach that determination necessary to use opportunities, which creates opportunities, which brings the sympathy and willing aid of foreign nations, for the simple reason that it deserves them. Again, and again, rely on yourselves alone! To merit the sympathy of the French Republic, we must make known to the world that the decrees of Providence have sounded for our resurrection. We must utter and maintain the God-sent truth—the decree that is in the hearts of us all—hate of England to the death.

Meantime, the Old Irelanders at Conciliation-hall have published the following resolution, adopted on the motion of Mr. John O'Connell, M.P.:—

That this committee recommend to the members of the association to abstain from attendance at, or co-operation with, the committee that sat lately at the Northumberland-rooms, so long as parties committed to illegal sentiments, who have advised a breach of the law, shall form part of the same.

JOHN LEVEY, Chairman.
T. M. RAY, Secretary.

In consequence of the panic, large sums were being withdrawn from the savings' banks.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The authorities continue to take every possible precaution against the commission of outrage, should the people, goaded by such stimulants as are administered by these reckless men, attempt to infringe the peace of the metropolis. Not that it is at all likely that any serious disturbance will take place on the 17th inst., "the pear is not yet ripe;" but prevention is better than cure. Barricades have been constructed for the defence of the Bank and the

Castle, and two pieces of light ordnance were last night brought from the Pigeon-house Fort to the latter place. A troop of the Enniskillen dragoons have taken up their quarters in an extensive livery-stable in a central part of the city, and, as mentioned yesterday, a squadron of light dragoons is already posted at the riding-school in the Lower Castle-yard. The guard is to troop without music until after the 17th, in order to discourage the assemblage of idlers. The Bank guard is doubled at night, and extra sentries are placed on duty. In addition to these precautions, a large force of constabulary from the county of Wicklow has arrived at the barracks in the Phoenix-park, so that, all things considered, it might be more prudent for the war party to postpone the Irish revolution until a more fitting opportunity.—*Times*.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

DISTURBANCES IN LONDON.

The commotion that commenced on Monday week in Trafalgar-square, and which was continued on Tuesday, had not subsided on Wednesday. On that day some hundreds again congregated in Trafalgar-square, chiefly boys from sixteen to eighteen years of age. No police being out, that there might be no unnecessary exhibition of the force in reserve, the mob amused themselves by the access given to the Nelson Monument, from no boarding being now round it, to play all sorts of tricks on the steps; but this only led to the throwing of stones into the square, and police were again called to act, under the direction of Superintendent May, and the square was cleared, but not before a boy had been taken to the station-house, and another to the Charing-cross Hospital, having been run over in his endeavours to escape. The idlers gradually went away, and by twelve the scene of Monday's uproar was in nearly its usual state. But in the afternoon several idle persons loitering about attracted the most active and mischievous into the square again. The pranks of the morning were renewed and a few more taken into custody.

While this was going on a band of juveniles and pickpockets showed themselves in Fleet-street; some of whom, turning into Fetter-lane, broke a few windows. The rest proceeded along Cheapside, and caused the shopkeepers to close up their windows, which, however, they opened again when the mob had passed. In the neighbourhood of Whitechapel a mob also collected. The police on duty and many others preceded the rabble, and by their timely information enabled the shopkeepers to close their shops. The windows of the upper floors of houses were destroyed, as also the lamps; on their arrival at Moses and Son's the large squares of glass in the upper part of the building were destroyed, the lower part being closed. On they went through Leaden-hall-street, Bishopsgate-street, and Threadneedle-street to the Bank, committing similar destruction. At the Mansion-house the rabble stopped, and repeated their yelling shout, and stones were thrown. The police here captured several without much opposition; and at Bow Church, police-constable Burgess captured two of the ring-leaders. By this time various sections of the mob had dispersed themselves and pursued their course to the West-end by different routes. The large show-windows of Messrs. Allan and Co., the well-known drapers in St. Paul's Church-yard, were destroyed, as also those of many persons in Newgate-street, Ludgate-street, Ludgate-hill, Holborn, the Strand, and other places. The work of destruction was, in many instances, carried on by small isolated bands of young ruffians; but from the precautions taken by doubly strengthening the police force, a great number of the most active were secured and conveyed to the several station-houses, with scarcely any determined opposition.

On Wednesday night, the lower parts of Westminster suffered most from disturbance, but all of the most insignificant kind.

On Thursday, many of the most respectable inhabitants of St. James's parish volunteered as special constables; among them, Lord de Grey, late Viceroy of Ireland. On the same day, the coalwhippers, nearly 2,000 strong, sent a deputation to the Home Secretary, expressing their earnest wish to act as special constables for the protection of the public peace. Order was not broken on Thursday.

DEMONSTRATION ON KENNINGTON COMMON.

The daily papers of Monday announced the most elaborate and extensive preparations as having been made to guard against an outbreak arising out of the meeting at Kennington Common. A reserve of 1,590 men, 100 of whom were in plain clothes, occupied Ball's livery stables at Kennington-cross. A force of 80 mounted police were stationed there also, fully equipped, and in small parties patrolled round the common. At the school-room, Bowling-green-street, 200 men were placed; at York-road, Kennington, 130 men; at the Section-house, Kennington, 50 men; and at Kennington-cross 50 men, making altogether a reserve of 430 disposed in such a manner as to be available at a moment's notice, yet concealed from observation until they were wanted. Besides these strong precautions, which concentrated upon the expected point of disturbance a force 2,100 strong, the bridges also were carefully guarded, and the police stationed there had instructions to prevent large masses of the populace pouring across them in a manner calculated to endanger the public peace. The military were under arms and ready to act at a moment's notice, and an immense body of special constables, upwards of 20,000, zealous for the preservation of order, had been sworn in.

The meeting took place at twelve o'clock. The

number of persons who assembled on the occasion was, as might have been expected, large, and at a rough calculation amounted altogether to about 14,000 or 15,000; but, notwithstanding, the meeting, viewed either as a display of physical or of moral force, was a decided and conspicuous failure. But even the staple of the meeting, strictly so called, was inferior. None of the more respectable Chartists, says the *Times*, were present. There was no decent-looking tradesmen or hard-working mechanics, such as in former times gave to these popular movements their formidable character. The speaking took place from a platform, or stage, formed by the junction of two waggons, and upon which the orators were mounted.

Mr. REYNOLDS took the chair, in the course of which he alluded to the insulting language of the press towards the working classes, praised the conduct of the French, and denounced the extravagant expenditure of the Government.

Mr. WILLIAMS, a working man, proceeded next to address the assembly. He moved a resolution expressive of the sympathy of the meeting with the recent movement of the people of France, and the overthrow of the Government. The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Mr. JOHN CLARK then moved a resolution in favour of universal suffrage as embodied in the people's charter.—Mr. THOMAS CLARKE seconded the resolution.

Mr. ERNEST JONES, in supporting it, avowed himself one of the delegates who had waited on the Provisional Government of France on the part of popular principles.

He announced it as the intention of the Chartists in London to form a procession of 200,000 men to present to the House of Commons a petition for their rights. If the rest of the country imitated their example they would soon have the Charter. He was delighted at the accession of Mr. Reynolds, but before he or Mr. Cochran called another meeting they should first confer with the Chartist executive and thus have the full support of Chartism. Had the Chartists of the Tower Hamlets been present there, instead of 8,000 or 10,000, there would have been a meeting of 100,000. The Chartist convention was determined to pass the Charter, and step by step they would do it. The people would be led from one point to another, and he thought he could promise them that in six months the victory would be gained. "Be not afraid," said Mr. Jones in conclusion, "of those vile men of the law, the police, of the troops who sympathize with you, or of the shopkeeping special constables, who turn pale when they see three boys with an orange among them—join me in the cry, 'Down with the Ministry! Dissolve the Parliament! The Charter, and no surrender!'" [loud cheers].

Mr. DIXON moved, and Mr. McGRATH seconded. This resolution, which, like the rest, was carried unanimously.

And then, after a vote of thanks to Mr. Reynolds, the meeting broke up.

Just as the proceedings were about to terminate the rain began to descend with great violence, and the effect upon the mob was almost instantaneous. They moved away in every direction, and within an hour Kennington-common had resumed its ordinary everyday appearance.

RIOT AT MANCHESTER.

Attempts have been made in Manchester to get up an outbreak of the workpeople. The disturbances commenced on Wednesday; and they were renewed in many districts, and with varying violence, through the whole of the following day. The chief effort was to get the workers in the mills and factories to join the rioters. Attacks were made on large establishments in Newton-street, Great Ancoats-street, and in Chester-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock. At Messrs. Kelly and Gilmour's the attempt to bring out the workers succeeded; every hand turned out and joined the mob. At Messrs. Clark and Son's mill there was a stubborn affray, in which the police defeated the crowd only after giving and receiving many hard blows. The attack on Messrs. Kennedy's mill was very determined, and seemed to have been preconcerted. The buildings, however, being defensible, the proprietors drew out a select body of their workmen, and gave them staves and arms, which had been in store since 1842. A sortie, led by Mr. R. Kennedy, was made into the thick of the crowd; and a body of police arriving opportunely, the mob were, after much fighting, defeated and dispersed, losing many prisoners. The attack on Messrs. Marsland's mills had been foreseen, and an adequate force posted near. There was a fierce encounter nevertheless, in which, though the crowd was at last dispersed, many of the defenders were seriously wounded. As the day passed, the magistrates perfected their defensive schemes, and greatly restored order.

On the evening of Thursday, the lights in the Oldham-road district had been generally extinguished, and there were many collisions between the police and the people.

At five o'clock on Friday morning, the mayor, stipendiary magistrates, Mr. D. Maude, and Mr. Alderman Neild, magistrate, were at the Town-hall, to receive reports from the constables, who had been despatched in all directions. But they remained till between nine and ten without receiving any intelligence of a riotous nature. They then adjourned to the Police Court, to try the prisoners. Several special constables had been sworn in, and summoned to attend.

So far as we can gather, says the *Manchester Examiner*, the disturbances in Manchester have been produced simply by that love of mischief which seems to have become epidemic among the more ignorant part of the population in many of our large towns.

RIOTS IN GLASGOW.

In the Postscript of our last number we gave a

brief account of the outbreak of the unemployed on Monday week. On Tuesday, however, it was rumoured that large numbers of miners and railway navigators had come over from Airdrie to renew the conflict, and that bodies of famishing weavers and others were flocking from Hamilton, Johnston, and Paisley. The meetings on the green were renewed in the morning, and the numbers attending them were swelled by these accessions to a multitude of 80,000 persons. At noon the civic authorities assembled in the Exchange, and stated publicly that they expected a general attack on the city. They announced that the military had been reinforced, and now amounted to 1,500 men. They took measures for the general closing of shops, and made a large increase of the force of special constables, in order that the east quarter of the city might be strongly garrisoned. Meanwhile crowds from the green were already on their way to different points of attack. One body, numbering many thousands, moved in the direction of John-street, Bridgeton, the site of large factories, and the quarter of the weavers and operatives, with the object of forcing the workers to join the riots. A small body of armed pensioners kept in their front, and held them somewhat in check, but were quite unable to attempt their dispersion. In Main-street the force was assailed with stones and heavy missiles. The pensioners were ordered to fire over the people's heads; which was done twice, but without effect. The attack becoming very determined, and too close, the men were ordered to fire point blank; they did so, and seven persons fell. The crowd instantly fled. It was found that two of the persons shot had been killed, and that two more received wounds which threatened to be mortal. This is the only instance, however, in which serious collision occurred.

The measures of prevention were so general and effective that every demonstration elsewhere was put down in its beginning. More than 10,000 special constables had been stationed in masses co-operative with the military and police forces. The general body of the operatives were disinclined to join in actual disturbance. Indeed, one of the unfortunate men shot was, at the time, exerting himself to restore order.

It is believed that the whole affair has been a conspiracy of robbers, who took advantage of the excitement to accomplish extensive plunder. An eye-witness declares that the mob paused at a large silversmith's shop in Buchanan-street, but did not attack. The next was a hardware shop, from which weapons were taken. The third was a jeweller's, whose window presented a valuable and readily transportable booty. The front was demolished in a trice, and the whole property carried off.

All this convinced me (says the eye-witness) that the affair was neither more nor less than a most audacious robbery, committed by common thieves under the colour of a political row. Now and then a fellow would quietly drop his gun and sneak off, having got something valuable; and when they attacked a cart of meal, they merely tumbled the sacks into the street, and allowed the contents to be carried off by a crowd of ragged women and boys—common beggars. The moment the soldiers appeared, the rascals ran like quicksilver.

The destruction, as well as the robbery, has been immense. Five hundred lamps were broken, thirty shops forced, and more or less destroyed, and the house windows of whole streets demolished. The estimate is very large; but different accounts value the damage at totals varying from £30,000 to £50,000. Upwards of 100 prisoners have been made, and handed over to the Sheriff for prosecution.

It is ascertained that a respectable female was killed in the Cowcaddens, on Monday afternoon. The body lies, not yet identified, in an upper room of the Police in Albion-street. It is the opinion of the medical gentlemen who examined the body, that an attack of apoplexy was the cause of her death.

GLASGOW, FRIDAY EVENING.—The city remains perfectly tranquil, and this morning the military all withdrew to garrison. The special constabulary, however—composed, for the most part, of the first gentlemen in town—continue well organized in troops of 150, and are being drilled daily by military men. It is proposed to embody from this constabulary a permanent rifle corps, 1,500 strong. It is expected that Government will supply the rifles; and for this purpose the Lord Advocate, who arrived in town yesterday, has, we believe, written to London. The gentlemen are to provide their own uniforms.

The Lord Provost and magistrates, and the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, have issued a proclamation, offering a reward of £100 for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the ringleaders and originators of the late riots.

EDINBURGH.

The tumults in Glasgow have had their counterparts in milder form at Edinburgh. Late in the evening of Tuesday bands of rioters started from Prince's-street, and from the Grass-market. After extended and mischievous peregrinations, they arrived at the High-street, and did much damage to the lamps, windows, and shop fronts. Other detachments visited George-square, and the neighbourhood of Regent-terrace, in the New Town. By about ten the magistrates had met, and resolved to swear in special constables, call out the Veterans in the Castle, and send to Piershill Barracks for Dragoons.

These measures were carried out with success. The Riot Act was read; and before midnight, the forces set in motion had cleared the streets, and stationed themselves on every commanding point. On Wednesday there was a reassembling of large crowds, but no tumults arose; and some heavy showers of rain coming on, the streets soon assumed their usual appearance.

CHARTIST MEETINGS IN THE COUNTRY.

LEEDS.—A meeting of sympathizers with the French revolution took place on Sunday, at Peep-green, about ten miles from Leeds, and the scene of former meetings of the same description. As early as six o'clock in the morning processions were formed at Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and other towns, and proceeded to the place of meeting in an orderly manner. At twelve o'clock, when the chair was taken, there is said to have been ten thousand persons present. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. White, Kidd, Shaw, and others, at considerable length. The republican flag was exhibited, and the late French revolution pointed to as a worthy example for other nations. The harangues were abusive of the present government and of all class legislation, condemnatory of the political connexion of Church and State, and of the existing state of the franchise. Several resolutions were adopted, to the effect that the meeting pledged themselves not to cease to agitate until the people's charter shall have become the law of the land. The proceeding was conducted with order and propriety.

SHEFFIELD.—On Monday afternoon an open-air meeting was held in Paradise-square, Sheffield, to consider the propriety of adopting a congratulatory address to the French people on the present position of their affairs. There were from 12,000 to 15,000 persons present, and the whole of the proceedings were conducted in a peaceable and orderly manner. Mr. Councillor Ironside was called upon to preside. He opened the proceedings by reading the placard convening the meeting, and which was headed "Glorious Revolution in France." In the course of his address he applauded the conduct of the French, as exhibited in the recent revolution, and urged the necessity for some political changes in this country, but which he said could be best attained by peaceable means. Mr. Ironside also read an address from the inhabitants of Sheffield assembled to the people of France, congratulating them upon the success of their late movement, and giving an outline of the policy which it would be well for them to pursue under present circumstances. This address having been moved and seconded, was carried by acclamation, and Councillor Ironside was appointed to proceed with it to Paris, and to present the same to the Provisional Government now sitting at the Hôtel de Ville. This Mr. Ironside agreed to do, and after some further speeches it was agreed to hold a similar meeting next Monday, to memorialize Government for an extension of the rights of the people.

THE SALFORD CHARTIST MEETING took place on Monday evening; the proceedings terminated at 9 o'clock p.m. It was a numerous and orderly assembly. An address of congratulation to the French people was unanimously adopted, as also a resolution of perseverance in peaceful agitation until the Charter shall have become the law of the land. The speeches were distinguished by much moderation as contrasted with the language used elsewhere on similar occasions, or here in bygone days. Mr. Leach disclaimed all connexion of the Chartists with the late disturbances, and was most earnest in exhorting his hearers to retire quietly to their homes when the meeting should have broken up.

MANCHESTER.—A bill, which has been issued by the Chartists, discountenances the outbreaks of last week in Manchester, designating them as "foolish and criminal exhibitions of a misguided people." This bill concludes with the following appeal:—

Citizens.—The day of your emancipation is drawing nigh. Labour's jubilee is being proclaimed over the world. In April, 1848, your rights of citizenship will again be demanded from the House of Commons; prepare yourselves with becoming dignity, with energy, but, above all, with firmness for the coming event. Make the "National Petition" what it ought to be; and, above all, let every step you take be marked with the dignity of manhood. Liberty is too sacred to be associated with unmeaning violence or cringing cowardice.

METROPOLITAN EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The sixth annual meeting was held last evening, in Exeter Hall. The Lord Mayor presided, and having made a few observations, the Secretary then read the report, which spoke favourably of the prospects of the Association, and announced its steady progress. The receipts and expenditure of the £5,000 fund, including a balance brought to received account of £194, amounted to £594 14s. The receipts for the year amounted to £495 19s., out of which a balance remained of £12 16s.—Mr. Thwaites, (a master draper) moved, and the Bishop of Oxford seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried.—The Earl of Harrowby then moved the second resolution:—

The meeting records its conviction that the custom which still too generally prevails of keeping shops open until a late hour at night, is detrimental to the best interests of the proprietors, and wholly at variance with the religious, moral, and mental discipline, the social comfort, and physical well-being of the many thousands of young persons who are engaged therein.

Mr. D. W. Wire seconded, and the Rev. R. Burgess supported the resolution, which was adopted and followed by another of a similar character, which was supported by Mr. Hindley, M.P., Mr. Charles Knight, and the Rev. Dr. Cumming. The usual complimentary vote to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Registrar-General's return for the week ending Saturday, the 4th inst., shows that the deaths registered during this period were 1,114. As this result exceeds by only seven deaths the weekly number of the season, calculated from the mortality of former years, the population of London may now be considered in possession of an average amount of health.

GUIANA AND BARBADOES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Demerara, January 15th, 1848.

Allow me just in my own way to go on with a few more recollections of Barbadoes. Amidst the multiplicity of cares at home occasioned by your fearful monetary crisis, perhaps there will be little inclination to turn aside and see how people live and do in the distant West; nevertheless we proceed to record our impressions, and state a few facts little dreamt of at home. It was during my visit to Barbadoes that the run upon the West India Bank in that island commenced, and which has terminated, for the present at least, in a total suspension of its affairs. Several things occurred at the time that rendered the condition of the West India Bank most deplorable. The trouble commenced thus: the par of exchange at the Colonial Bank was 4'88 (or to make it plain, 488 dollars to a hundred pounds sterling); merchants required bills to remit to English correspondents, and the Commissariat required dollars to pay the troops; the merchants therefore purchased Government bills at 4'76, and to meet these bills they were compelled to draw considerably on their deposits in the West India Bank, (I believe to the extent at once of £10,000 sterling); an American vessel having sold her cargo at Barbadoes also took away at the same time 15,000 hard dollars, (such is the coin for Jonathan); and the "Conway" steamer, with a large amount of specie for the Bank on board, was delayed some days beyond her time. These things pressed hard upon the West India Bank. Two small vessels were at once chartered and sent off to the branch establishments in St. Vincent and Trinidad for specie, but it was too late, and the bank, hard pressed, was compelled to suspend cash payments. Terrible is the blow to Barbadoes—in fact, the whole trade of the island is for a time stopped completely; to pay the police of the city the Governor has been obliged to draw on the Government; estates have no money to pay labourers, and many are working on credit; while the numerous charitable institutions of the island have been compelled also to close their operations. The report of the select committee affords no gleam of hope; the Bank allowed the house of Higginson to run £60,000 in their debt; cash credits of the most unlimited and unguarded character had been given; and the manager, secretary, and cashier, had all overdrawn their accounts! Confidence for a long while in the West India Bank is gone, and trade for the same period all but destroyed. On returning to this colony we stopped a short time at Trinidad, and found the branch bank there in the same condition of embarrassment. News of these things reached Demerara on the old principle of bad news flying apace; and a run rather severe was made on our two banks here, which they stood well, and confidence in them is unshaken. Our banks, however (the Colonial and British Guiana), have restricted their arrangements as a precautionary measure, and refuse to purchase any bills: even the railway bills are unsaleable, and the works are stopped, for there is no money to pay wages with, and 200 people were discharged in consequence in one day. Estates agents cannot procure money for the same reason, and consequently most estates have stopped work for this among other reasons. One gentleman, a proprietor, told me he had just sold some bills at 4'60 (think what a loss that is—460 instead of 480 dollars for a hundred pounds), and was glad to do so, even at that rate, to pay wages due to his labourers.

I did not mean to ramble thus from Barbadoes to Demerara, but the two have run into one another, wholly beyond my control; and I am not sorry for it, because by this packet I have no doubt every effort will be made to traduce the character of the labouring population of this colony.

Almost all estates throughout the colony have ceased work since the close of 1847, and at present there seems but slight prospect of any resumption of labour: the planters, driven to the last extremity, with low prices at home, and commercial embarrassments, have endeavoured to thrust a reduction of 25 per cent. in the labourers' wages down their throats, in the most unfeeling, unceremonious manner. The people say, very justly, if they will make provisions cheaper they will take lower wages (the Barbadian immigrants say that four bits here is not so much as two bits there). There are now fourteen vessels with Coolies on the water, chartered with the refuse of Calcutta and Madras, to sicken and die, or to be supported here by heavy burdens on our wearables and eatables: the salaries of rich do-nothings are untouched, and we will not consent to this reduction, and we will not work except as before time. I am not now defending the policy of the people: I am merely stating the fact that there is no sugar-making going on in this colony at the present time, and that the new year has opened ominously for those who have a pecuniary status in this colony. Things seem come almost to the worst: and what Carlyle says in his "French Revolution," may justly be quoted here as an appropriate exposition of former colonial policy, and of its present disastrous results. "Great is bankruptcy!

the great bottomless gulf into which all falsehoods, public and private, do sink, disappearing: whither from the first origin of them they were all doomed. For nature is true, and not a lie. No lie you can speak or act, but it will come, after longer or shorter circulation, like a bill drawn on Nature's Reality, and be presented there for payment with the answer, 'No effects.' All honour to bankruptcy! ever righteous on the great scale, though in detail it is so cruel: under all falsehoods it works, unweariedly mining. No falsehood, did it rise heaven-high, and cover the world, but bankruptcy, one day, will sweep it down, and make us free of it!"

But your readers must return with me to Barbadoes in November 1847. During one of my pleasant days there a respectable merchant, one of the few Nonconformists found there, and henceforth a subscriber to your paper, drove me into the country to see the Lunatic Asylum. On our way we passed delightful scenery, and drove along roads as hard and good as the best English roads: every spot, as far as the eye could reach, covered with the fruits of human industry; windmills and cane-pieces; churches and gentlemen's villas; fine sloping uplands and pleasant peeps of valleys, only wanting a noble river rolled through to make the scenery perfect. We reached the Lunatic Asylum, a pleasant range of buildings, surrounded by neatly-kept flower gardens. How pleasant to my mind was the thought that the unhappy inmates had flowers to look upon! The superintendent we found a gentlemanly, and, judging by conversation, I suppose a religious, man. He willingly acceded to our request to show us the asylum, as far "as his orders allowed." I asked if there were any secrets in his prison-house, and was told there were none, which I found to be really the case; and, indeed, this small institution—small, but happily large enough—is a credit to the authorities of the island. We found only 34 inmates; and no straps, no buckles, no handcuffs; those who were violent were removed to padded rooms, to beat them until fatigue overcame them. One sight deeply affected me—a clergyman, walking harmlessly about the flower-garden, who was made insane by a father's harshness, which drove him to drink and insanity. He wore immense and carefully-cultivated moustachios and beard (after the fashion of insane young men not in mad-houses); he most politely lifted his hat from his head to us, as we passed, with all the dignity of a gentleman, and the minute after was planting a dead weed in the gravel walk! How rich—how poor—how abject—how august is man!

The evening of this day I spent at the house of the very kind and excellent Moravian minister, Mr. Titterton. There were assembled about 25 or 30 friends, gentlemen and ladies, from the most ebony black to the most pallid white—merchants, medical gentlemen, members of assembly—but no proud prejudice on account of colour—no "nigger's" seat; but all was friendship, and all was religious and intelligent. People at home, that never worked for Africa, may talk about national inferiority, and so on; and let them talk, they have never proved it. "Our soul is exceedingly filled with the scolding of them that sit at ease!"

Little Barbadoes has five newspapers, all of which are paying concerns. Barbadoes, with 120,000 people, supports five journals; British Guiana, with 126,000, cannot support two. See here the cause and effect of our social demoralization. There is the Barbadian—the old, antiquated, bigoted groaner for things as they used to be, devoted to the throne and altar: the *Globe*, enjoying Government patronage, and mainly valuable for its official information: the *Mercury*, opposed to all progress, as if in mockery of its assumption of the name of the swift-winged messenger: the *Liberal*, rightly so called, edited by Mr. Priscod, a gentleman of colour: and the *West Indian*, the best and the youngest of the whole, edited by a thorough Liberal, and a religious man withal, a Mr. Edghill, worthy of credit in all its statements.

What a contrast was presented to me one evening, in an anecdote I heard, between the clergy and the governor. The clergy almost to a man frown upon and denounce the Scripture Readers' Association, the object of which is to carry the Bible to the poor, and persuade them to attend Divine worship. Bishop, deans, and clergy, all utter their small thunder upon this invasion of their high prerogatives: the Governor, an old soldier, wishes it well, and gives it 200 dollars as a proof of his cordiality.

So, too, with regard to Teetotalism—the clergy would not touch that, it would be secular, vulgar, unclerical; the Governor wishes well to the cause, and gives the Barbadian Association 250 dollars to help them on in their good cause.

I thought of what Carlyle says in his "Chartism":—"For a priesthood, whatsoever its titles, possessions, and professions, there is but one question—Does it teach and spiritually guide the people, yea or no? If yea, then is all well: but if no, let it strive to alter at once, for as yet there is nothing well."

I must again hasten to a close. We are sadly bothered here with this new arrangement of the steamers; it will never answer to send here by way of Bermuda. I have to-day received my papers of November 18, and onwards to December 16. This is too bad. To say nothing of the effects of such delay to merchants and planters waiting for advices from home.

I shall not be surprised if my next communication is a *viâ voce* one; failure of health drives one away from this desolate and undesirable swamp. Meantime I remain, as ever, faithfully yours,

W. G. B.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, March 15, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the House of Lords last night, the bill for the Audit of Railway Accounts passed through committee. The Passengers' Bill was read a second time. Their lordships then adjourned.

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.—In the House of Commons, Mr. EWART moved for leave to bring in a bill for the total repeal of the punishment of death. He grounded his motion on the reluctance of juries to convict in capital cases, of judges to pronounce sentences of death, and of the public to hear of the execution of such sentences. He also relied on the success of the experiment which he now wished the House to try, in other times and in other countries. Mr. BRIGHT seconded the motion. Sir G. GREY was compelled by a sense of duty to give to this motion the same opposition which he had given to it last session. He believed that the punishment of death in cases of wilful murder was required for the preservation of society and the security of human life. After some discussion, in which Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. LENNARD, Alderman SIDNEY, Lord NUGENT, Mr. HUME, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. F. O'CONNOR, Mr. G. THOMPSON, Mr. BROTHERTON, and Mr. MUNTZ supported the introduction of the bill, and in which Sir C. BURRELL, Mr. ROMILLY, Sir R. INGLIS, Mr. W. P. WOOD, Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, and Mr. NAPIER opposed it, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion 66
Against it 122

Majority 56

So leave was refused to bring in the bill. [Our limits forbid a larger report of the discussion being given in our present number. The division, as compared with those which have gone before, warrant the belief that, before many sessions are expired, the small majority will dwindle down into a minority.]

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The Committee on Lincoln election reported on Friday that Mr. Charles Seeley had been guilty of bribery and treating, and had not been duly elected. The Committee on the Bewdley election came to a like decision respecting Mr. T. J. Ireland. A new writ was ordered for Lincoln. On Monday the Committee reported that Mr. Attwood was not duly elected for Harwich, but the motion for a new writ has been postponed until the evidence is printed and examined by the House. We shall probably have some comments to make upon these specimens of the working of our glorious constitution in our next number.

THE REPUBLIC IN FRANCE.

"PEACE WITH FRANCE."—An address thus headed was presented on Saturday last to the Provisional Government of the French Republic, by a deputation consisting of Mr. G. W. Alexander, and Mr. Edward Miall, London; Mr. Joseph Sturge, Birmingham; Mr. B. Bradshaw, Manchester; and Mr. Robert Norris, Bristol. The address emanated from "a great public meeting in London, as the conclusion of a conference of delegates from various parts of the United Kingdom to oppose any measures of the British government designed to increase the military expenditure of the nation, or to give a single aspect of hostility or distrust to its attitude towards other countries." The meeting took place at the Hall of Commerce, and was reported in full in our last number. It breathed peace and international amity; and expressed the desire that the watchword of the new Sovereignty of France—"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity"—may become a practical and permanent reality to all her children, and signify to the surrounding world, peace, prosperity, and progress as the perpetual condition of the French people. The following is M. de Lamartine's reply:—

It is as Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of the Republic that I am charged, in the absence of our venerable President, to reply to the hon. deputation you have introduced to us. But I do not require that title of Minister for Foreign Affairs, for, after the magnificent and religious language contained in the address we have just heard, there is no longer any other Minister for Foreign Affairs between the two countries than the sympathy of the two nations. They are hereafter to be governed by their own good sense, and it is because they are governed by their own good sense, their own wisdom, and their own love of humanity, that the peace of the world is secured. Royalty, which the people has abolished with so much glory and courage, has carried with it in its downfall all the prejudices which separated the two nations. Among those prejudices, the one which grieved most the fraternal hearts of England and France, and wounded most deeply the feelings of religion and general humanity, which must constitute in future the main policy of nations, was that international prejudice which forced us, as it were, officially to hate men for whom, at the bottom of our hearts, we entertained the purest and most ardent sympathies. That prejudice will no longer exist under the Republic. Kings have jealousies and ambition, kings quarrel among themselves, and waste the blood of their people to conquer a few patches of territory in order to enhance the splendour of their crowns. Nations have another ambition, which costs neither a drop of blood nor a tear to mankind. It is on that ground that the rivalry of the two nations we have the honour to represent shall in future be established. From the day when the Republic was recognised by the English nation, in the most affecting and spontaneous manner, nothing could prevent that great idea of the French revolution at its origin—that idea which arose in France every time and at the same hour that political liberty was seen to arise—from being accomplished. That idea, you know it as we do, is the becoming, honourable, and indissoluble alliance of the two most civilized nations on the globe, to insure the harmony of the continent, and to arrest the effusion of blood, which constituted the glory of certain men, to the shame of all humanity [cheers]. I thank you, not only in the name of the French people, but in that of humanity, for the sentiments with which your address is filled. We shall translate it and make it known to all our fellow-citizens, and to all the citizens of the globe, and preserve it in the archives of the Republic as one of the records of our birth, which it will be most glorious for us to exhibit to our descendants. The names of the delegates of the great cities of England who were pleased to add their signatures

to that address are an additional guarantee to us of the sympathies of the English people.

One of the members of the deputation having expressed a wish for the complete abolition of slavery, M. de Lamartine replied,—

We should have considered that we conquered a selfish and guilty liberty for ourselves had we monopolized its blessings. We accordingly hastened to proclaim the freedom of all our brethren, and we congratulate ourselves on being, in that respect, in accord with the noble sentiments of England, which has so long emancipated the black race in her colonies [applause]. The moment the National Assembly shall meet, it will proclaim the principles we ourselves proclaimed the day after our glorious Revolution. One question only remains to be decided, which is, the indemnity to be paid to the colonists.

The following is an extract of a letter from a highly respectable Wesleyan Minister, not unknown in this country as an author. It is an additional testimony to the moderation of our French brethren:—

During the three days I was about constantly, mixing with the people in all their moods, and marking all their deeds; but not from the roughest or the drunkest (and I saw more drunken men those three days than all the time I have been in France), did I receive a word or a look, but what was polite, and even kind.

... The speed with which order was re-established, and the firmness with which it has been maintained, have been unspeakably creditable to the authorities. Their measures generally have borne, to my judgment, a stamp of remarkable aptitude, and generally breathe a spirit of elevated intention. Whatever be the issues of their experiment, they have, by their conduct in the crisis, deserved well of France and of all lovers of freedom, as also of all friends to peace and order.

The only part of their course on which I look with apprehension, is that respecting the "operatives,"—as they are called, I fear they are taking steps which, if not made abortive by their own feebleness and precocity, will tend to deprive the working classes of self-reliance and the will to toil. And the country whose working classes fall on those points must waste away, and either live emaciated, or die of decay.

As to religion, I see no ground to regard the change in any one aspect but that of hope. Whether or not the State will dissociate itself wholly from churches, as is generally expected, there can be little doubt that a more complete liberty than has been hitherto allowed will prevail, and that everything necessary to complete the opening for the gospel will be afforded. Your Baptist brethren, I rejoice to think, will have no more legal persecutions.

[In our next number we intend to give full and interesting particulars of the state of things in Paris from personal observation].

The accounts from Paris continue to denote universal alarm amongst all classes having property at stake, and the only hope seems to be the vague one that this feeling may yet find voice so as to arrest the Provisional Government in their wild career of popular concession. Further failures of a serious character, in addition to that of Baudon and Co., are announced in the private letters, the parties being P. J. Chedaux and Co., and Etienne Bechet and Co., bankers, and Etienne de la Chaume and Co., a discount house.

There is much disagreement between the moderate and extreme Republicans, and great apprehension is felt of further outbreaks, but (says one letter), the Parisians will guard the reputation they have earned. The people will not forego their claims to that respect and admiration for their moderation which addresses received from almost every quarter of Europe express in terms nearly approaching to flattery.

The financial difficulties of the Republic are neither concealed nor denied even by the Government themselves. A curious and laconic correspondence between M. Arago, Minister of Marine, and M. Garnier Pagès, Minister of Finance, was mentioned on Monday night in very well informed circles; it was to this effect:—

"My dear Garnier Pagès,—I want money for the expenses of the works in the outposts."

"My dear Arago,—I have none."

"My dear colleague—You joke (*vous plaisantez*)."

"In no respect."

"Then, with whatever regret, I must cause the works to be discontinued."

"And this I am told," says the *Times* correspondent, "was done, but of course the order will be rescinded, for 'the people' is sovereign, and has made up its mind that it will not want so long as means can by any sacrifice be obtained. The financial future of France is *sombre* in the extreme—but there is little doubt that the Provisional Government and its immediate and permanent successor will find expedients as readily as did that monarch of expedients and expediency, Louis Philippe, for keeping the machine in action."

The *Constitutionnel* states that an eminent financier has proposed to M. Garnier Pagès, the Minister of Finance, to raise a loan of 300,000,000*fr.* at six per cent., to be guaranteed by mortgage on the State forests and the property of the civil list. Bonds of 1,000*fr.* each to be issued, repayable according as those properties should be sold.

The commission for the arrangement of the liberation of all the slaves in the French colonies, have issued a notice, stating that "that great act of reparation cannot be accomplished before the completion of the next harvest."

BOHEMIA has not tarried long in following the example of Hungary. Count Frederick Deym, the Kossuth of Bohemia, and twenty of the most distinguished members of the Opposition, have proposed the immediate convocation of the Bohemian Diet. An address to that effect has been forwarded to Vienna.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MONTPENSIER left England, on Thursday last, for Ostend, on their route to Germany.

THE WESTMINSTER REFORM SOCIETY met on Monday, and, after a lengthened discussion, agreed to the following resolution:—

That, considering the frequently-shown reluctance of this, and previous Cabinets, to initiate and carry into law practical political reforms, whereby the tranquillity of the country has been seriously endangered, this society is of opinion that the exigencies of the country require the official assistance of men who, by their station in life, are acquainted with the wants and feelings of the public, and who, unbiassed by party, could act in a way suitable to the increased intelligence of the people.

Some very interesting accounts have come to hand from the Cape of Good Hope. The dates are later from Cape Town and from Graham's Town. A most important meeting of the Kaffir chiefs and their followers, amounting in all to about 2,000 to 2,500 men, held a conclave with Sir H. Smith, the Governor-General of the colony, when fealty was sworn to the protectors of the soil, in the name of Queen Victoria. The Governor, dressed in his uniform, entered, with his staff, the circle of the chiefs and natives; and a prayer having been given by a Wesleyan minister, in the native language, composed, it is said, by the Governor-General, which was heard with great attention, the address of his Excellency was given by him in a bold and simple style. The chiefs and the people hailed the Lieutenant-Governor with most enthusiastic cheers, the band of the troops, brought forward on the occasion, playing "God save the Queen." The whole proceeding passed off most satisfactorily.

THE INCOME-TAX.—Amongst the majority against Mr. Hume's amendment for continuing the income-tax for one year only, we observe the names of Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Cardwell, Sir W. Clay, Mr. S. C. Cowan, Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, Mr. Thornely, Mr. C. Villiers, Mr. Trelowany, and Mr. J. Wilson.

KINSALE ELECTION.—Mr. Hawes has been returned by a very small majority. At the close of the poll the numbers were:—

Hawes	97
Clinton	94

It is reported that there was some serious rioting going on when the last accounts left Kinsale.

THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN, which is to come off on Friday (St. Patrick's day) is exciting much less apprehension. The precautions taken by Government have, it is said, rendered it impossible that the peace of the city can be interrupted. In the meantime, it may be gathered from the proceedings of the Repeal Association, that there is every probability of all those formidable preparations being rendered unnecessary by the substitution of "parish meetings" for the monster demonstration.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

The first of a course of lectures in connexion with the above Association was delivered yesterday evening, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Aldersgate-street, by J. H. Tillett, Esq., of Norwich. The subject of the lecture—"The Present State of the Church Establishment illustrative of the Evils necessarily resulting from the Connexion of the Church with the State."

Dr. Cox having been unanimously voted to the chair, said it was unexpectedly and somewhat reluctantly that he found himself in the position of chairman. But however little he might have to do in introducing the lecturer to the notice of the auditory, the question before them was one of great and of vital importance in regard to the interests of Christianity. Nothing, indeed, could be of higher importance than the advancement of Christianity in its purest form, and the object of the Society was to remove all obstacles from its path which might impede it, and prevent its powerful and universal influence.

J. H. TILLET, Esq., then rose, and after reading the subject for discussion, said, that the concluding sentence might be rendered—"The Church as by law enslaved!" [hear, hear]. In commencing this series of lectures he was anxious that his position as lecturer should be understood. The Society was not to be regarded as a powerful engine seeking to overthrow the advocates of Ecclesiastical Establishments, and compel the separation of Church and State, but rather to convince the public of an important truth by appealing to reason and experience, in order to show that the alliance between Church and State was opposed to the independency of the Church and the liberties of the people. It was firmly believed that Church Establishments could not long continue, and therefore it was the duty of those who entertained this belief to prepare the public mind for a change which was inevitable. Toleration was at first regarded as a boon. At length the principle of religious liberty expanded, and it was regarded as a right; and the next step that it made—so elevated had the mind of society become—was that it was now regarded as an insult [hear, hear]. This principle would be illustrated by a reference to the gradual development of Parliamentary organization. Parliament was at first composed of Churchmen; then it became a Parliament of Protestants; and finally, so far as it enlarged in its embodiment, that it assumed a religious designation, and they were compelled to apply to it the most comprehensive term, and call it a Parliament of Christians. The principle of religious liberty had been gradually advancing, and everything that had risen to obstruct its progress had been compelled to give way before it; and convinced of the truth of that principle, the public should be prepared for the change that was approaching. Recent events had brought the evils of church establishments strongly before the public mind. Some who hoisted the banner of Church reform contended that those evils might be rectified. Others believed that they were the necessary results of a bad principle, and that the only remedy was the immediate separation of Church and State. He was there to maintain the latter proposition, and to endeavour to show that the Church could not support its independency, that it could not be free, so long as it accepted endowments of the State. The Church was nothing more than a mere public servant, and the service of the Church was instituted in days gone by, when the State deemed it desirable to have a Church Establishment, assigning to its clergy specific duties, for which it gave to them certain remunerations. If the Government of the present day, however, were to adopt the principle of the Peace Society, it would at once cease to have an

army and navy dependent upon it for support; and so, if it were to adopt the anti-state-church principle, it would cease to have a Church Establishment [hear, hear]; and in all those cases the funds now applied to those three departments of public service would go to increase the available resources of the nation, and consequently to the reduction of the burdens upon the people. The same control which the State could exercise over the army and navy it could exercise over the Church, having as much power to elect a bishop as it had to choose a general or admiral. But the Church itself had no power over its internal affairs. It was kept in order by an act to compel uniformity in the same manner as were the army and navy by an act to suppress mutiny. By the acceptance of endowments from the State, the Church was prohibited from assuming independency and freedom of action. This assertion was supported by many authorities who advocated the alliance of Church and State. The articles of religion subscribed to by Cranmer, proved the truth of this statement. Upon this principle were the Acts of Uniformity passed; and Lord Stowell said that any attempt on the part of the Church to make their articles more defined and liberal would be a clear violation of the fundamental principles of the compact contained in those acts. The Sovereign was the complete head of the Church, and the Parliament had power to govern the Church in its minutest details. Again: the Church, by accepting endowments from the State, abandoned its right to the appointment of its bishops and clergy. It was essential to the proper constitution of a religious sect that its ministers should have the confidence of its members. But this doctrine was lately perverted in the Queen's Bench, when opposers, who were formally called upon to be heard, were not allowed to be heard, and who, when they demanded a hearing, were declared contumacious [laughter]. The question would be, supposing the doctrine of the candidate to be unsound, and the morality of the man questionable, would he, in such a case, be set aside, and declared incapable of office? [hear, hear.] But, then, there were the temporalities, as well as the spiritualities, of the office, to be considered. The temporalities, on the death of the bishop, reverted to the Sovereign, who had the power of disposing of them. To the royal closet, therefore, the newly elected Bishop went, and with his hands between the Royal hands, and on his bended knees, did he solicit for those temporalities—those glebes, advowsons, temporal honours and emoluments. The Sovereign being pleased to bestow them, the Bishop takes the oath of homage to serve Majesty in things temporal as well as spiritual, and promises to bear true allegiance. If the endowments of the Church were not the property of the State, on what pretence did it claim the right of patronage? But this was in truth the basis of the alliance, although the Church strove to conceal its bondage. Should a bishop refuse to admit to office the person presented, he would be liable to an action for damages; and the same principle which allowed to a sovereign the right of nomination to a bishopric, allowed to the patron a similar right with regard to parochial clergy. Thus was the Church unable to remodel its constitution, or even qualify any one of its laws—thus was the Church enslaved, and its fetters were not only seen by others, but were felt by itself; and thus was it rendered so degraded in the eyes of all men. The slave unconscious of the chain that hangs upon him was a pitiful spectacle; but the slave impatient in his fetters, with his hands lifted up praying for his release, was a much more pitiable object; and the Church of England was indeed to be pitied, as it stood like an enlightened slave, unable to force off the bonds that confined it. He wished that the clergy of the Church of England could be aroused to some personal effort to secure for themselves their own emancipation. The next point to which he would refer, was the effect of the alliance upon the laity. In the apostolic age the people had a voice in the choice of their minister. How was it then that the Apostolic Church, so called, had departed from the primitive practice? There were in England 11,386 benefices, of which 70 only were in the hands of the people. How could this evil be remedied but by the separation of the Church from the State? Lay patronage was the very foundation of an evil structure. Abolish patronage, and Church establishments were overthrown—permit it to continue, and the country must submit to the evils it necessarily imposed. But the principle he advocated would, if adopted, be the means of distributing blessings to the whole family of man. It was a principle in the exercise of which was involved the freedom of the people. The Legislature was perplexed with the variety of its enactments to support a system which had a directly opposite tendency. They were desirous to maintain the Church as it was, and to maintain that object they must needs endow other sects to bribe them into acquiescence. The Churchman felt convinced that, to endow one sect out of property belonging to the whole nation, was unjust; he was convinced, also, that to endow all was impracticable. Let him but perceive the benefits to be derived from the principle of a separation—let him but adopt it, and he would see a path to a happy deliverance from all these perplexities. The Churchman was perplexed at the anomalous position in which his Church is placed. He was anxious to assert its independency, and to increase its efficiency, but every attempt to untrammel it was doomed to sink into nothingness while it was founded upon the system of patronage and endowment. He called upon the meeting to support an Association whose object was to disseminate a principle which would set religion free from all State interference, destroy motives which had led her supporters into perplexities and anomalies, and would place all sects upon the same free and equal foundation in the eyes of an impartial world [loud cheers].

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the learned Lecturer by Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, and seconded by Mr. SYMONDS. After a brief reply, in which the Lecturer stated that it was the intention of the Association to publish this Lecture in conjunction with the others that were to be delivered, the meeting separated.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

Since Monday the arrivals of Wheat and Flour are trifling, and but moderate of Barley and Oats. The trade for Wheat and Flour is very firm, at Monday's rates, having more inquiry for both articles than of late. Other descriptions of Grain without variation. The weather continues so wet that the demand for Tares and Cloverseed is very limited.

The arrivals this week are—Wheat, English 2,250, foreign 390 qrs.; Barley, English 2,490, foreign 1,380 qrs.; Oats, English 1,340, Irish 2,650, foreign 5,690 qrs.; Flour, English 2,310 sacks.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1848.

SUMMARY.

THE stupendous character of the revolution which, commencing in France, is now sweeping over the whole of civilized Europe, is thus vividly pictured by the *Times*, albeit in somewhat figurative and extravagant language:—"Scarce a day passes but the news of a new revolution arrives. A small German state,—a little kingdom of only half-a-dozen millions turned upside down, we now think nothing of. A year ago, Bavaria, or Hesse, or Nassau, or Milan, or Turin, or Sicily, would have severally occupied half a side of our journal. We now announce that a sovereign state is in the hands of a mob in about a dozen lines. We cannot afford more space. A constitution, or rather a political tradition a thousand years old, is now thrown out of the windows of a palace, or an Hôtel de Ville, to an armed rabble below, at five minutes' notice. The states of Europe are so many ninepins, and democracy is bowling at them." During such a crisis our domestic affairs, grave and important as they may be, excite but a secondary interest in the public mind. Amidst our rejoicings at the downfall of despotic power throughout Europe, we inquire with anxious solicitude what will be the final result of this shaking of the nations? Are we on the eve of another European war? To this momentous question it is as yet beyond the power of human sagacity to reply. Never could it be said with so much emphasis, "We know not what a day may bring forth."

Turning our attention in the first place to the principal centre of anxiety, we find the Austrian empire ready to fall to pieces under the shock received by the Revolution in France. That event has excited the same yearnings for constitutional freedom in the very heart of the empire, which have been, for the most part, so prudently satisfied in the other states of Germany. The Hungarian Diet have presented an address to the Court of Vienna, demanding the ancient constitution of the country and a separate ministry responsible to the people. The alternative is a dismemberment of the empire. What the reply of the Austrian government will be is not yet known, but at such a crisis, with an almost bankrupt exchequer, and Lombardy bordering upon insurrection, the Emperor can scarcely avoid acceding to the demands of a united people. In Venetian Lombardy, held in subjection by an army of 150,000 men, men, women, and children are actuated by the fiercest hatred of their oppressors, and would appear to be only waiting a favourable moment to throw off the yoke of Austria. The news from France, however, seems to have created a different impression from what had been anticipated. The Lombards, who in respect of wealth and prosperity are superior to most European nations, have a lively sense of former French invasions, and the downfall of the monarchy has excited a dread of renewed attempts to establish Republican principles by force of arms throughout Europe. Under these circumstances they are, it is said, willing to accept of moderate concessions from their Austrian rulers, in order to secure a means of defence against foreign invasion. Some reforms the Court of Vienna is on the point of granting; so that it is possible that the great danger to the peace of Europe, arising from an outbreak in Lombardy, and the consequent intervention of France, may be averted.

In every part of Germany constitutional reform is advancing with rapid strides. The more powerful as well as the weaker sovereigns of the empire have submitted to the popular demands. Even that veteran Tory, King Ernest of Hanover, has been obliged to summon a Diet to consider the claims of his subjects. The King of Prussia has abolished the censorship and proclaimed the freedom of the press throughout his dominions. He has, moreover, repudiated any intention of interfering with the affairs of other countries. Throughout the whole of Germany the popular feeling is in favour of peace, reform, and nationality. Not content with the concessions made by the different states comprising the Confederation, the Liberal party require the assembling of a national Federal Diet, representing the people as well as the sovereigns of Germany, in order that

they may act unitedly in resisting aggression, whether on the side of France or Russia.

Another source of uneasiness for the maintenance of peace has, apparently, been removed. The King of Prussia has received with great indifference the intelligence of the revolution in the Principality of Neuchâtel. His ambassador to the Helvetic Confederation has, it is true, protested against the act, but that is all. The King is even reported, on being informed of the revolution, to have taken a pinch of snuff and said, "*Bon voyage*," and let the subject drop. Nor is this event to be regretted. The position of the Principality of Neuchâtel, half Prussian, half Swiss, neither republican nor monarchical, obeying Prussia, yet tributary to the Swiss Diet, was too strange an anomaly to last.

Returning to the fountain-head from which has flowed forth the streams which have carried away, one after another, the landmarks of prescription and feudalism in Central Europe, we regret that the accounts from Paris are, in many respects, of the most gloomy character. Peace is still maintained—the Provisional Government in their decrees and measures for the public good, act with the same energy, honesty, and enlightenment which have characterised all their acts—but France is now entering upon the perils of a commercial and financial crisis, precipitated by the revolution, but the foundation for which was laid by the reckless extravagance of the late dynasty. The gigantic system of governmental agency created by Louis Philippe and his Ministry in order to consolidate the Orleans dynasty, has brought the nation to the verge of bankruptcy. The ex-King, after a reign of seeming prosperity, leaves the consolidated public debt of France just 37 millions sterling greater than he found it. It amounted, in all, to 170 millions sterling in 1830; it amounts to 207 millions in 1848. The deficit of the year 1848 was computed at 2 millions sterling, although the entire amount of the credits placed at the disposal of the late Government for the year 1847 amounted to the amazing sum of 1,702,979,639*fr.* or £68,500,000 sterling. The financial statement of M. Garnier Pagès has consequently caused great alarm. He shows an enormous deficit, which it will tax the ingenuity of the ablest French financiers to make good. Some of the measures proposed for this purpose—more particularly that for paying the depositors in Savings Banks in depreciated stock—are of a questionable tendency, and calculated to increase the alarm and distress of the industrious classes. How these complicated difficulties of the Republic are to be overcome does not yet appear. The expensive system of centralization, established by Louis Philippe, cannot be swept away in a day, whilst, under present circumstances, it would be highly dangerous to discontinue those public works which provide employment for thousands of the working classes, at so great a cost to the State. One remedy for the enormous expenditure of the Government has been proposed, which necessity will perhaps oblige them to have recourse to—viz., a large reduction of the military force of the country. Now is the time for France to show its faith in the principles announced by the Provisional Government, by disbanding a portion, at least, of its enormous army. The example will be speedily and gladly followed, not only by ourselves, but by other nations of Europe. Such a step would be a practical proof of its desire to promote "fraternity" among the nations of the earth.

At home we are beginning to feel the uneasiness and agitation to which all misgoverned countries are likely to be subject, by any event of such momentous importance as the Revolution in France. There have been serious and fatal riots in Glasgow, and disturbances in London, Manchester, Edinburgh, and other places. Of course these outbreaks have been industriously attributed to Chartist influence. "Give a dog a bad name and hang him" is a proverb which is ever in the recollection of the organs of the aristocracy. This vile attempt to give every disturbance that may arise a political complexion, is a favourite species of tactics with the upholders of things as they are. The justice of the charge is not worthy of consideration. As long as it answers the intended purpose of throwing discredit upon certain principles and the men who support them obnoxious to the ruling powers they are content. A notable specimen of this paltry misrepresentation is furnished in the *Times*. The editor, in commenting on the recent disturbances of the metropolis, speaks of "the Chartist rabble," and treats the whole affair as having been got up by the Chartists to further their political objects. Its reporters, on the other hand, state explicitly "no political cries were heard; and politics had nothing to do with the eruption;" but that "the disposition to riot and outrage was entirely confined to the rascal population." Speaking of the more serious riots at Glasgow, the *Saturday Post* says:—"We have given ample details of the proceedings in another part of the paper, from which it will be observed that the destitute condition of several thousand unemployed people and their families was the primary cause of the large

assemblages from which the riot took its origin; and that the reprobate and disorderly, who necessarily form a numerous body in such a large community, took advantage of the discontent entertained by the great number of deserving people who were literally starving, to commence a course of reckless indiscriminate plunder, such as has not for a century past been imitated in any British community." For three weeks past there have been 13,500 persons unemployed in Glasgow, and 5,000 utterly destitute, whilst during that period the total sum expended amongst them amounted only to between £600 and £700! No wonder that the starving thousands in their desperation were ready to have recourse to any means, however illegal, for obtaining food.

In Ireland the Repeal press, by exciting the passions of the people and preaching sedition, is endeavouring to promote an outbreak on St. Patrick's day, the 17th inst., when simultaneous meetings are to be held throughout the country. Vast military precautions are being taken in the capital, but it is to be feared that, seeing the avidity with which the people are arming, the day will not pass over without riot and bloodshed.

The three per cent. Income-tax, with its original injustice and inequalities untouched, is again fastened upon the shoulders of the well-taxed middle classes of this country, for another three years at least. We might almost have said permanently, but, considering the unpopularity of the tax as at present adjusted, the country will probably by that time have become so disgusted with the application of the principle of direct taxation in its present form, that it will resolve on doing away with it altogether. The debate of Monday night and its result will, we should hope, satisfy even the most partial apologist for Whig deficiencies, of the measure of justice to be expected from an aristocratic legislature. The Ministerial majority of 225, composed, as it was, almost exclusively of landed proprietors and Irish members, is the best antidote which could have been furnished to the prevalent delusion—that ours is a middle class Government. On the one side were ranged the representatives of the commerce and industry of the country; on the other the placemen and supporters of the landlords. Lord John Russell, on Monday night, was indebted for his large majority to the cordial support of the Protectionists, and of those members who represent only themselves. It is true that a bill must be brought in and passed through its several stages before the tax is again imposed upon the country; but after the majorities which have refused either to grant the tax for only one year, or to make it more equitable in its application, it would be ridiculous to expect any successful opposition to the scheme.

The remaining Parliamentary business of the week requires no special notice.

THE REAL DANGER OF THE DAY.

SOCIETY in Great Britain, unhappily, owing to causes too various for enumeration, some of which have ceased to exist, and many of which are still in full operation, contains an immense and increasing mass of sediment which any unusual excitement stirs up into turbulence. Desperate poverty, ignorance and immorality are its principal characteristics. The poor victims of this hapless destiny hail with a kind of enthusiasm the faintest promise of change, however wild, as affording them the chance of a temporary alleviation of their hard lot. To them, a riot can hardly bring with it sharper misery or deeper degradation than they already endure, and may, they imagine, force on some improvement. As a class, they have no political creed, no organization, no bond of union. They are far beneath the reach of all such influences. But, as is only natural, whenever there is a troubling of the waters above them, the stir is first indicated by their appearance. Forth they swarm from those haunts in which they are hidden from the eyes of the world, and visit upon the community which has ignored them, sometimes in sheer desperation, sometimes in bitter revenge, a sort of *impromptu* penalty for the neglect under which they have suffered. Their protest against things as they are is embodied in acts of mischief, useless destruction of property, conflicts with the police, and plunder if it can be had. The wonder is that through so many succeeding years this social sediment remains at rest. No nation can be safe, perhaps we might add, no nation ought to be safe, whilst reposing upon so large and augmenting an accumulation of dregs. Terrible culpability there must be somewhere when such a state of things becomes permanent.

Is it to be wondered at, we ask, that the vibration communicated to all European nations by the volcanic agency of the French revolution should, in the metropolis and some of our great cities, stir up this wretched class to ugly-looking commotions? Ought we to be surprised if visionary hopes, excited by the marvellous success of a Parisian mob, led to some imitation of their violence, but not of their determined bravery, or their singular moderation? Might we not have reason-

ably anticipated from excited crowds of half-starving fellow-beings some cries which no man interested in social order could sanction? And, on the whole, is it not perfectly clear that such ebullitions, comparatively unfrequent as they were, spoke more distinctly of the frantic distress of those from whom they came, than of serious views deliberately entertained by any considerable section of the people? In all such sudden upheavings we must expect some dirt. Society itself is to blame that there is much of it.

We earnestly hope that the street disturbances which recently disgraced both London and Glasgow will not have the effect of scaring those of the middle class who held enlightened political views into a temporary renunciation of their sentiments, or even a relaxation of their efforts. That the maintenance of public order is a primary duty, we do not deny—on the contrary, none have more loudly declared than ourselves that freedom cannot consist with anarchy. But whilst it becomes us to frown down every species of violence, it is equally incumbent upon us to preach up the fullest and most unreserved measure of political justice. The rights of the people must not be timidly and basely refused them, because the undermost class of society chance to have evinced a riotous disposition. There is danger, great danger, that such may be the effect of the late commotions. Men of business, and men of independent means, are easily driven back by popular tumults, no matter what their cause, upon conservative, or even despotic, principles. Of this predisposition the aristocracy are fully cognizant; and they are quick to avail themselves of its power for the perpetuation of their own rule. By them a riot is regarded as a godsend; and the disgust and fear which it excites are instantly turned to account for confirming all the exclusive privileges in which distress and discontent permanently root themselves.

What is it that precipitates to the bottom of society such a fearful amount of mere sediment? How is it that desperate poverty exists to so wide an extent? Allowing much for the idle and dissolute habits of the class to which we have referred, is it not certain that the class, as such, is being daily recruited from the ranks above it? Whence, then, this alarming growth of the most dangerous and explosive element of society? Simply, the extravagance, profligacy, and ever increasing cupidity, of the dominant section. Reflect! Fifty-four millions annually withdrawn by Government from the profits of labour! Why, as Wolsey says, "Tis a load would sink a navy." We cannot sustain this immense amount of useless consumption of our national resources. With a restricted currency, with a rapidly augmenting population, with foreign competition on every hand, and, we must add, with expensive social habits, we cannot much longer bear the drain upon our financial energy established by the vast expenditure of our aristocratic political system. Mobs may be put down with ease—but bankruptcy, poverty, and concomitant discontent cannot. By siding with, and sanctioning, aristocracy, we are but hastening on the revolution which must eventually overturn their exclusive advantages. All concealment of liberal principles puts additional weight into the scale of violent change. Our great danger lies in timidity, worked upon by symptomatic disturbances. There is but one cure for our disease—justice; that withheld, we shall find ourselves before long in the very midst of irremediable ruin.

IGNORANT IMPATIENCE OF THE ARISTOCRACY FOR PATRONAGE.

THE aristocracy have recently shown "an ignorant impatience" for patronage, and have induced their great friend and leader, Lord John Russell, to manifest it most illogically by coming down to the House of Commons, and, notwithstanding that truth compelled him to declare there was no ground for apprehending war, and the Queen's speech had given the same assurance, yet his class interest, and his willingness to "stand by his order," induced him to reason backwards, and declare that it was therefore necessary that the House of Commons should vote war estimates, make a large increase to the standing army, and call out the militia.

Why all this? It is because the aristocratic youths of from fifteen to eighteen, when Waterloo was fought, have grown into dukes, earls, marquises, and lords, and they have not since been able to quarter their younger branches upon the country as they used to do. The thousands of commissions which have been applied for and could not be granted, have made the aristocracy poor and needy—the capitalists among the merchants are ousting them, and the "Plantagenet" class are flickering, and must die out, unless they can be sustained, by profitable commissions, upon the shoulders of the people. The people are becoming too wise, and they will shortly refuse to pay taxes if the present unequal and unjust system of taxation is not converted into direct taxation on property, graduated according to the possessor's

wealth. We are led by the wicked desire thus manifested to plunge the nation into war, to consider the nature of an aristocracy as distinguished from true nobility.

The aristocracy are men created by kings and queens—the nobility are created by God. Nature's nobles are those who have enlarged the boundaries of knowledge, who have made discoveries in science and in the arts, and who have increased the commerce of nations, distributed blessings over the earth, or promoted human brotherhood.

Aristocracy is but another name for inequality of rights: as inequality of rights is but another expression for injustice. The aristocratic spirit in Great Britain casts its baneful shade over the political character of the whole community; and every effort for the many has not only to struggle against the natural difficulties of progression—which, indeed, are but the discipline by which we are led to the knowledge of, and are fitted to enjoy, improvements—but, against the influence of the concentrated selfishness of class interests arrayed against the general good; interests which not only deaden the social principle, but make the selfish principle doubly active. Society in thirty-three years of peace has advanced a hundred years in knowledge; not so our LEGISLATORS and RULERS. They are far behind the spirit of the age, the comprehension of the people, and the wants of society. Our legislators and rulers are from the privileged order; are men of a caste; the caste itself is privileged; and, by keeping the mass of our legislators within the circle of the privileged few, principally landowners, their opinions are narrowed, and their affections restrained from flowing into universality. This narrowness of spirit among those who ought to lead mankind onwards, is gravely pernicious at this time in England, and will be so to the world.

Commerce has established a human brotherhood among the nations, founded upon their common wants and desires. She has taught the antipodes to shake hands; she has emancipated herself from the thralldom of the warrior and the destructionist; and exists, for the future, notwithstanding that royal and aristocratic belligerents may seek her destruction, when they play the game of kings, using their subjects for chess-men. The objects of commerce are diffusive and onward; they accord with the interests of the many, and are therefore opposed to aristocracy, which is a class interest, necessarily founded on the subversion of equal rights, and opposed to the only true nobility—the nobility of nature—superior worth or superior talents made useful to society. A patent for hereditary nobility becomes a practical lie. It authorizes the unborn, even though he should prove a knave, to assert against all others not of his own class, "I am more worthy than thou," and it requires society to revere a lie, and pass it as truth.

Commerce has introduced into men's minds the difference between productiveness and destructiveness. God gives the one, and monarchs have called those lords who have been great, both in destroying his gifts and his creatures.

Since aristocracy and its attendant blight, primogeniture, were created and introduced, a class of minds has been produced; a new moral and mental atmosphere has been generated; and the new combinations of thought are as the multiplied power of the new facts, substances, and products brought to our knowledge by science, by commerce, and the arts; and this mass of combinations, fructifying in the minds of the many, is ever teeming with new results, reproducing new combinations, and reducing the elements, which are infinite powers, to the service and good of humanity—the masses are ever ready to welcome, to use and enjoy; they have no class drawbacks, and aspire onward; this is the tendency of man, when uninfluenced by sectional interests.

THE "TIMES" NEWSPAPER.

THERE are few who do not admit the talent with which the "leaders" of the *Times* are generally written; still fewer who are not perfectly satisfied of the utter want of guiding principles in its editorial management. What is published in it one day it will contradict the next. It is written merely to sell; and its sailing master is always ready to tack under general directions to keep with the strongest party.

This has been very obvious in the articles published since the change in France. It pattered and battered on both sides, scolding and praising each, keeping prepared to kick either, according as its scale ascended or went down.

We copy the following portion of a recent "leader," printed the day after the ex-King had arrived, and news that Paris was quiet, and that the prospects were in favour of the new order of things:—

"England's path is clear. She is the refuge of exiles, and opens her shores to the unfortunate of every land or party. She would at once preclude herself from offering this hospitality, and leave Europe without a refuge, if she involved herself in the ruined causes and pretensions of her royal visitors. She can only receive them as exiles, not as pretenders. It may be with some violence to feeling, but it is nevertheless necessary to

let it be clearly understood by those differences within the range of courtly etiquette, that while the persons of the unfortunate are pitied and respected, and their former rank remembered, they still possess no higher character than what their own nation chooses to allow."

This bit of good sense followed the strangest compound of absurd nonsense that has ever been jumbled together in its columns. It would seem as though the first part of the article had been written long after supper, and a piece of good sense added to it when the mind was clear in the morning.

Our readers may be sure, that if it should seem likely that Louis Philippe's star will rise again, the *Times* will have no hesitation in recanting the good sense it has here put forth, and in urging us to cheer him back again.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, at the Foreign-office. Lord John Russell was not present. The Council broke up shortly before 5 o'clock.

We are informed that Mr. Humfrey, the eminent Queen's Counsel, is about to oppose Mr. Hobhouse at Lincoln, with every chance of success.—*Times*.

THE ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION for the month ending Feb. 5, 1848, seem to indicate a revival of the export trade. The declared value of the aggregate of exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, for the year, which in 1845 was £53,298,026, and which in 1846 had fallen to £51,227,060, declined further in 1847 to £50,897,790. On the other hand the exports for the month ending Feb. 5, 1846, having attained the value of £3,282,289, the value of the exports during the corresponding month of 1847 declined to £3,077,910; but this year it has risen again to £3,227,138, within a trifle of the monthly value in 1846. The consequence is, that whereas if we take the value of aggregate exports for the twelve months, ending respectively Jan. 5, 1847 and 1848, we find a falling off in the latter year to the amount of £329,270; if we take the thirteen months, ending respectively Feb. 5, 1847, and Feb. 5, 1848, the falling off is only £190,042.

LANCASTER ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Wednesday, in the Town-hall. Mr. Robert Baynes Armstrong, Recorder of Manchester, a thorough Liberal and Free-trader, was proposed by Mr. John Gregg, and seconded by Mr. W. B. Bolden. The Hon. Edward Henry Stanley, eldest son of Lord Stanley, was proposed by Mr. Godson, M.P., and seconded by Mr. John Bond. Mr. Armstrong, in his address to the electors, declared himself in favour of an extension of the suffrage, an enemy to the income-tax, on account of its injustice, and a friend to education and sanitary reform. Mr. Stanley declared himself no advocate of the free-trade system, and misquoted the late Mr. Huskisson in support of his notion that free-trade would never do for a country saddled with £800,000,000 of debt. He declared his fixed resolution to maintain Church and State in all its integrity, and also the constitution of his native land. The show of hands being three to one in favour of Mr. Armstrong, a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Stanley. The polling commenced yesterday morning, and terminated in the return of Mr. Armstrong, by a majority of 16, the numbers at the close being for

Mr. Armstrong 636
Hon. E. H. Stanley 620

The contest was close throughout the day, and the town was in a very excited state.

PUBLIC MEETING IN LEEDS TO OPPOSE THE HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.—In compliance with a requisition presented to the Mayor, his worship convened a meeting of the inhabitants of the Court-house, on Tuesday evening, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the measures to be adopted with reference to the proposed Health of Towns Bill, now in Parliament, and introduced by Lord Morpeth." In the absence of the Mayor, Alderman Luccock was called to the chair. During the proceedings, an attempt was made by a few Tories to divert the attention of the assembly by raising an outcry against the conduct of the Council for having ordered the pestilential Church burial-grounds to be closed, and thus to defeat the object of the meeting. The attempt, however, signally failed, and the parties who were so foolhardy as to try the experiment were left in a contemptible and miserable minority, consisting of six males and two or three old women. The chairman opened the meeting in a long and able speech, in which he fully exposed the unjust and unconstitutional character of the Health of Towns Bill. Resolutions were agreed to, condemning the principle of centralization embodied in the measure, as dangerous and unconstitutional, and showing that it would remove all control over the public expenditure of the borough from the local authorities, and vest it in the hands of the central commissioners of London. A petition to the House of Commons, embodying the sentiments of the meeting, was adopted unanimously, and it was resolved to forward the same to William Beckett, Esq., for presentation.—*Leeds Mercury*.

UNPOPULARITY OF THE INCOME-TAX.—Such is the unpopularity of the income-tax, that the National Confederation, at a meeting held in Liverpool, on Wednesday, adopted a requisition to Mr. Cardwell, M.P., calling upon him to resign the representation of that borough, in consequence of his vote on that measure against Mr. Horsman's motion for a more equitable adjustment. A similar course is threatened in Manchester, with regard to the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, M.P.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

LOUIS PHILIPPE, alias "MR. SMITH."

The *Spectator* of Saturday has a clever article, the design of which is to show that Louis Philippe, although "a sorry statesman," was "a grand contriver." "Selfishness is always vulgar. An adventurer with an eye to the main chance cannot be picturesque. Louis Philippe has run a career as adventurous as that of any man in history; but his life will have no charms for the romance-reader. It is the story of an Argonaut in green spectacles—Ulysses coming home in a comforter. He set forth on his adventures, not in the spirit of chivalry, but of trade—not to redress wrongs, like a knight-errant, but to find a lucrative situation, like Gil Blas; he has communed with nations, not as a patriot, but as a contractor." The article concludes with an ingenious suggestion, against which we imagine some of our readers would be inclined to protest:—

The people would have set him aside in a cool dignified manner, or have escorted him politely to the frontier. He preferred dodging the great nation in a chace without pursuers. The poet and minister Lamartine would have read him an exalted farewell lecture: but the poet was defeated in his high tragedy vein by the ludicrous and gratuitous panic of the dispersion. France deposes her king, and proclaims the fact with majestic pomp: the successor to Charlemagne again inverts the national dignity by appearing on our shores in a Listonian costume. He comes for shelter, with his cajoling tongue in his cheek: he returns to us, even on deposition, "with pleasure;" he contrives to know all sorts of obscure gentlemen by name; he shakes hands all round; and addresses a knot of anonymous obtrusive sightseers as "the British nation." There is not a puffing advertiser, nor a Parliamentary candidate, nor even a playhouse manager, that better understands the art of humbug. No one better knows that an Englishman's most esteemed delights are—to be known correctly by name, to shake hands with a king, and to be considered as "the British nation." Louis Philippe claims an old friendship with those respectable politicians, the three tailors of Tooley-street. But he has flattered in still more touching manner that large section of the British people, the *gens* Smith: he took out his passport of escape and came over as "William Smith." He has fallen on his true social designation—he is properly one of the Smiths. His adventures, his crown, his French birth, his royal extraction, are but accidents: his nature is bourgeois, and eminently English; he is a respectable, "warm," bulky, alert old gentleman—a fundholder, a shareholder—prosacally, materially, and sceptically commonsensible—comfortably contemptuous of dandified appearances. He should stick to his new name, and for evermore be "Mr. Smith."

GUIZOT'S VERSION OF THE REVOLUTION.

(From the *Examiner*.)

The *Times* had an article on Monday of such sudden and quite new revelation in respect to the February days in Paris, that it was impossible not to couple it with the fallen Minister's arrival in England three days before. M. Guizot has written *Stratford's* history, and has pointed out the irretrievable mistake of Charles the First in the sacrifice of his great Minister. He now thinks himself a *Stratford*, and Louis Philippe a *Charles the First*.

Here are the "new lights" of the *Times*:—

When the late Government undertook to check and prohibit the Reform demonstration, it doubtless never crossed the mind of any Minister that it was possible to fail in the attempt; and though the danger became infinitely greater than had been anticipated, *we still think it probable that if the Government had retained the full exercise of its powers it would not have failed. But the King thought fit to play another game.* Not dreaming that a few hours would suffice to turn the fury of the people of Paris against his own person and family, *he held in reserve the sacrifice of an unpopular Minister as a convenient concession which might be made at a pinch to quell a popular tumult.* But he made this concession at the time and in the manner in which it was certain to prove indifferent to the people, and fatal to the maintenance of authority. On the afternoon of Wednesday, February 23, Paris was greatly agitated, but no severe fighting had taken place, a few barricades had been raised and retaken by the troops, *the plans of the Government were complete.* Marshal Bugeaud had been named to the command of the forces in Paris, and *M. Guizot informed the King that he was confident that the executive Government could put down the insurrection.* The Royal answer was—a dismissal. The King dismissed M. Guizot and dissolved the Cabinet at that momentous instant, when all the energies of united power were required to fight in the streets a battle which it had itself deliberately provoked. *Still, however, the mischief might yet have been repaired if vigorous measures had been taken.* But from that hour nothing but the most extraordinary blunders and pusillanimity, marked the conduct of the court.

We are surprised the *Times* should express itself satisfied that if M. Guizot had not been dismissed he would have been able to put down the *émeute*; though not at all surprised that he himself should think so. It is a notable characteristic in French criticism, when anything has been lost, to prove to demonstration that it ought to have been won. But in the *Times* it is a sad descent from the better reasoning and more able and eloquent disquisition it had been putting forth before M. Guizot's arrival. No government, we care not in what country, can commit all the faults and crimes which it is conceivable for a government to commit, in want of foresight, in irresolution of purpose, in failing to have secured the least shadow of a hold upon the confidence, the favour, even the fear of the people, and then save itself in its last extremity by catching at a few battalions. The most desperate resistance would not have saved the exiled dynasty. It is now plain that their case was desperate; that they were ruined beyond retrieval; and that to have deluged Paris with blood could not ultimately have saved

them. We cannot think the order which withdrew the attack on the barricades an unwise one. Louis Philippe dropped like rotting fruit in a storm, but he would soon have dropped without a breath stirring. He had no hold anywhere, on any sentiment of interest, or affection, or loyalty of any kind. He did not possess the love or the confidence of any party, hardly of a single individual in France. A dead body will remain erect if accident happens to have placed it in exact balance; but raise a finger, and it falls.

It cannot be too strongly impressed on the public that the French could do nothing else than what they have done. The prompt adhesion of such men as Sebastiani and Gerard shows that even the ex-King's private friends thought the movement against him warranted by feeling and impelled by stern necessity. That M. Guizot has strength of will, and indomitable courage, we do not doubt. He has, as we have said, too much. Every one feels that he would have stuck to his point, if his master had not dismissed him. The streets would have run with blood, more public buildings would have been damaged or destroyed, instead of the seven hundred victims of the days of February there would have been seven thousand as in the days of July: but Louis Philippe would have been tumbled from his throne, notwithstanding. We do not say that the success of a comparatively small body of insurgents was conclusive against the Orleans dynasty; but the utter want of a party devoted to it was conclusive. It was not because a mob had rushed to the Tuileries, but because no one of any rank or class would stir to turn them out, that Louis Philippe was forced to decamp in his coucou-cab. Like the hero of *Paradise Lost* the already ex-King felt he stood alone. "They were striking at the windows and doors with bullets when I escaped," he said to Mr. Smith at Newhaven, "but here I am, safe and unhurt." The idea of personal safety was the only one uppermost in his mind, for he knew that all else had passed away. After the fashion of another enemy of good, when conscious of a hostile phalanx prepared to hem him in, he

"knew his lifted sign aloft"

and fled.

NEED OF ANOTHER REFORM BILL.

The following article appeared in the *Manchester Times* of Saturday, and may be taken as a fair specimen of the decided tone in which many of the provincial journals are canvassing the present state of affairs:—

Our Government is not a limited monarchy—but an absolute and irresponsible aristocracy. Crown and people are alike in vassalage to the peers. They have a monopoly in one house, and a majority in the other. The fact cannot be reiterated too often—that 266 members of the present House of Commons are eldest sons, younger sons, brothers, uncles, cousins, and grandsons of peers. The Duke of Richmond or Marlborough have each more power in the imposition or expenditure of taxation than Manchester or South Lancashire. Such facts make popular representation a fiction. We need another Reform Bill—and a few more sessions of Parliament like the present will rapidly convert the country to this creed. Our state taxes now amount to nearly sixty millions a year; and the local taxation for county rates, poor rates, borough and police rates, with other similar charges—including cost of collection, exceeds £14,000,000 sterling—an aggregate of general and local taxation of more than £70,000,000 a year. The profits on seven hundred millions of national capital are every year absorbed in taxation! Can any nation stand such a permanent drain upon its resources and productive industry? It is time for the people to take their affairs into their own hands. We must diminish both taxes and expenditure, or capital will soon begin to seek more hospitable shores. Moveable capital will not submit to a heavy income-tax in perpetuity. We have no longer a monopoly of steam power and machinery. British capital at this moment is equalizing the conditions of competition throughout the globe. Our permanent debt we cannot lighten, but we may and must diminish our expenditure. An aristocratic ministry or peerage may sneer at the calico printer of Manchester, but manufacturers and merchants will discover, ere long, that such monitors are national necessities. When merchants become statesmen, with the House of Commons for a counting-house, we may have perhaps less pompous adulation of hereditary vanities or traditional prejudices, but we shall have a safer exchequer—more sagacity and less cant in the Legislature. Common sense is needed to save this country from the non-sense that is jeopardising its interests in high places. Our emergencies grow too serious for legislation to be any longer the mere plaything or privilege of the aristocracy. They have heaped the burden on our backs; we need other hands to lighten it. Those hands are ready, if the people will help them. The working and middle classes will be crushed between fiscal exactions and commercial paralysis—if aristocratic misrule is to squander our resources or cripple our trade. We are drifting rapidly to a state of society in which nothing will be left but the extremes of enormous wealth and a hopeless and brutalized pauperism. The spirit of the present Legislature shows the danger that threatens us. We have incompetency at the helm, and an obvious recklessness in the crew that mans the vessel of the State. The great interests of this country are at the mercy of men who measure our national grandeur by the number of millions we lavish upon the ostentatious and costly display of our power in every quarter of the globe. Their wealth comes to them by inheritance—and they know nothing of the toil and torture from which the British revenue is wrung. It is from this class of legislators—unfortunately a very large one—that Ministers can obtain, at any time, a majority for wasteful expenditure or extravagant estimates. Public opinion has no control over such representatives—they have no constituents but their estates. The responsibility is with the Government—and Government in this country has always been sensitive to a firm and vigorous manifestation of the public will. This is our safety. Men like Mr. Cobden, representing large constituencies—and boldly expressing, whilst they arouse public opinion—are the true tribunes of the people. Mere in-

tellectual dandies—like Disraeli—may sneer—or my Lord John Russell and Sir Charles Wood affect an indifference they do not feel—but such men as Richard Cobden are both representatives and exponents of the common-sense of the country. Their power is not to be put down by paradoxes—nor their influence diminished by official dogmatism. Their votes and voices may count but as units in divisions or debate,—but an earnest opposition from such sources has a meaning for Ministers which they neither under-rate nor misinterpret. Time is needful to give material shape and effective organization to public opinion; but the searching investigation to which every department of our expenditure will be subjected, is the sure herald of great reductions and economy in the future management of our finances. There are many collateral consequences to grow out of the otherwise apparently hopeless prospects of the present session of Parliament. The spirit of the House of Commons has shown that the rich rule for their own profit and purposes—that our Representation is hollow and utterly inadequate to a fair expression of popular convictions—that privileges must be curtailed, and a more effective enfranchisement of the people secured before industry or intelligence can successfully enforce a just equality of rights and interests.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

The following extract from a leading article in Friday's *Times* is significant. Within a short period we may expect to find in the leading journal, an announcement that Mr. Cobden is the "practical man," and "the only official Minister and Dictator we require."

Do we possess a leading and energetic Government, that will initiate, direct, carry through, and accomplish a course of domestic improvement? The country has misgivings on this point. With all our respect for the individual members of the Cabinet, we should speak to little purpose, and fail to persuade the bulk of our readers, if we were to demand entire confidence and repose in the Minister and his plans. Little is promised, but still less is done. Important measures are hung up. There is a want of momentum and a certain vacillation betrayed. Why is the Government so continually, and, we may add, so successfully attacked? Because they sit still and present an easy mark to the sportsman. Any simpleton can hit a stationary Government. No one can help those who will not help themselves. What are Ministers doing? Lord John Russell is ill,—so was Colonel Elphinstone at Cabul,—so was the Commander of the Snake, who lost his ship on the east coast of Africa last August, and was sentenced last Tuesday to lose a year's rank. Unfortunately, the illness of a Minister is apt to be infectious. Workmen seldom do their duty when the eye of the master is not on them. At any rate, what has been done? What is now doing? and what pledge have we of effective legislation? Yet, since the first meeting of Parliament we have had nearly three months' sitting. We shall not be misunderstood when we say, that while all our neighbours are having their revolutions, *we must have a revolution of our own*—one of the quiet and constitutional sort. All Europe is taking a start. Every country is contributing something to movement. France expects to gain something by her change. *The British people will be ashamed to be beaten in this respect.* They must be able to compare notes with honour. Now, we are not going to vie with France in splendid ideas. She may enjoy the exclusive possession of her three political goddesses, and much good may they do her. What will satisfy the British people is practical improvement. Once prove to them that you have removed an abuse, destroyed an injurious monopoly, reformed the administration of justice, of commerce, of finance, or of public health, secured employment for the poor, or done any good work, and they will be content to drop the ideal. We want, therefore, *practical men*; and a practical, that is, an efficient Minister, is all the dictator we require. A moderate budget of good measures, vigorously pushed, and ultimately carried, is the best resolution; amongst other reasons,—because it is one which admits of an annual repetition. More we need not say. The people ask not revolution in the common sense, but some decided progress; and, if it cannot get that progress from one Minister, it will require him to abdicate and give place to another.

MICHAEL M'CABE.—Mr. Matthews, the counsel who defended this convict, has received a communication from Mr. Justice Patteson, to the effect that the final ultimatum of the Home Office is, that Patrick M'Cabe be transported for life.—*Leeds Mercury*.

ENGINEERS AND GUARDS.—COMMUNICATION ON THE RAIL.—The Railways Commissioners have, it appears, been lately considering a vast variety of schemes for effecting a better communication than that which now exists between engine-drivers and guards, and between guards and passengers. They have selected for trial the plan recommended by Mr. Wyndham Harding in his late report on the subject.—*Railway Record*.

LEAGUE OF UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.—This League is rapidly extending itself. Elihu Burritt has recently been labouring most ardently and successfully in the establishment of district associations and independent leagues. On Monday evening, the 6th instant, a public meeting was held in Berkhamstead, for the purpose of establishing a Peace League, and sending a fraternal address to the citizens of France. D. W. Bartlett, of America, and Passmore Edwards, from London, attended and addressed the meeting. On Tuesday evening, the 7th, the same gentlemen addressed another large public meeting, which was held in Tring. Mr. Wycherley, Baptist minister, occupied the chair. He was afterwards appointed secretary of the League of Brotherhood established in that town. At the conclusion of the meeting nearly one hundred persons signed the pledge of universal brotherhood. On Thursday evening another public meeting was held in Aylesbury, when a beautiful brotherly address was unanimously adopted, and signed by the Chairman (Mr. Gibbs, the proprietor of the *Aylesbury News*), in behalf of the meeting, to be sent to the inhabitants of Douai, in France.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

On Wednesday, the House of Commons went into committee on Mr. Anstey's Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

On the first clause, which repeats, *inter alia*, the act 1 Eliz. cap. 1, Sir R. INGLIS proposed an amendment. It had been stated in the House, that the act of Elizabeth was virtually repealed already, by the 7 & 8 Vict. cap. 59. In that case, the only effect the clause could have would be to enable Roman Catholics to deny the Queen's supremacy, although Protestants would be unable to do so. He therefore moved the omission of the word "shall be repealed."

After a conversation on the points of order, a division was taken; and the amendment was negatived by 94 to 59.

Mr. HENLEY thought, that at least there should be one law for all; and he moved the omission of the words "so far as the same relates to Roman Catholics." Mr. ANSTHEY was quite willing; but other members objected on points of form, and Mr. Henley withdrew his amendment; only, however, for it to be taken up and reinstated by Mr. LAW; who in his turn was persuaded to relinquish it at that stage. Subsequently, Mr. HENLEY moved an amendment to omit so much of the clause as repeals the act of Elizabeth. This was negatived by 151 to 119: but in the discussion, continued on some subsequent amendments, a fresh dispute arose: several members appealing to the Attorney-General for an opinion as to whether the statute of Elizabeth created any offence, and whether that statute had since been repealed by the statutes of Victoria.

Sir JOHN JERVIS thought, that under the act of Elizabeth, to assert the spiritual or ecclesiastical pre-eminence of any party against the Crown, would be a violation of that act, though it would be an unnamed offence. The acts of Victoria repealed the penalties of that act, but enacted nothing as to the law. Neither did they declare the common law.

Mr. ANSTHEY and Mr. SHEIL gave some qualification to the Attorney-General's law, by comments on the meaning of the word "supremacy." Mr. SHEIL said, the act of Elizabeth asserted a falsehood. The Pope has spiritual authority in these realms. Mr. Justice Coleridge had said that the Pope was the rightful head of the Christian world [cries of "No, no!"] He had indeed said it was so—at least before the Reformation [loud laughter].

Sir JAMES GRAHAM was alarmed at the Attorney-General's doctrines about treason; according to those doctrines, the toast of "the sovereignty of the people" would be treason.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS rose in defence of his friend Mr. Justice Coleridge; who, he maintained, had been misquoted by Mr. Sheil. Mr. Sheil only retracted when the feeling of the House was seen.

Mr. SHEIL warmly repelled the imputation of such sinister conduct. After considerable further discussion, he rose again, and recurred with increased warmth to what had fallen from Sir Robert Inglis. With an absence of his usual gentlemanly bearing, Sir Robert had imputed wilful falsehood; from any other member Mr. Sheil would demand an explanation.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS said, he had made no charge of falsehood. Mr. Sheil knew well, too, that it would be inconsistent with his principles to give the satisfaction that seemed to be indicated. Even if he at all feared the alternative, he hoped that he should be as willing as he was, in the absence of such terror, to state that he meant no charge of falsehood.

Mr. SHEIL left the matter to the sense of the House.

A debate arose on the arrangement of the clause repealing the penal prohibition of Papal bulls; the object being to continue the prohibition against "treasonable bulls," while removing that against "innocent bulls." Sir CHARLES WOOD suggested a clause with this object. Mr. LAW thought the amendment ill devised to accomplish its purpose; and he moved that the Chairman report progress. A squabble arose, in which Mr. MORGAN JOHN O'CONNELL accused the Recorder of unworthy tricks for delay. Mr. LAW retorted, by declaring his opposition to bulls and all superstitious mummeries ["Oh!" "Hear," "Oh!"] The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY remarked the first occurrences in the present session of observations painful to the religious feelings of his fellow Catholics. Seeing the disorderly state of the feeling in the House, Sir CHARLES WOOD proposed to adjourn the discussion. Ultimately, at a few minutes to six o'clock, the House resumed; the Committee to sit again to-day.

IRISH POOR-LAW—THE QUARTER-ACRE CLAUSE.

On Thursday, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD asked leave to bring in a bill to amend the Irish Poor Relief Extension Act, with a view to the repeal of the 10th section, or quarter-acre clause. By that clause it is enacted, in the most pacific and unqualified manner, that if a man possess a quarter of an acre of land, no matter what the amount of his destitution may be, he is doomed to pine without relief. The clause operates most severely. Such destitute persons are often prevented from getting rid of land which they have occupied; in the case of joint occupancy, one joint-tenant cannot surrender the land without the consent of the other; landlords will not always receive the surrender; or a man may not be able to sell his occupancy.

The motion was supported by Mr. FAGAN, who stated that there are in Ireland 95,000 families subsisting on land under one acre in extent; by several

other Irish members; by Mr. POULETT SCROPE, Mr. AGLIONBY, and Mr. WAXLEY.

Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE showed that in practice the clause is not harshly enforced. The Poor-law Commissioners do not inquire whether the landlord has accepted the surrender of the land or not; in fact, they do not investigate the title, but merely look to the actual occupation.

Sir GEORGE GREY observed that, when the clause was introduced, it was opposed by only nine members, of whom only three were Irish. It was thought necessary to check that abuse by which persons holding ten or fifteen acres of land, and refusing to cultivate or surrender it, yet sought parish relief.

Mr. MONSELL concurred in the descriptions of the distress in Ireland, but could not impute it to the particular clause. The repeal of the clause would specially benefit those jobbing landlords who tried to get their tenants on the poor-rate in order that their rents might be paid by such means. Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD had complained that the poor-law was insufficient, and yet he was for throwing a new class on the fund. As to the insufficiency of the poor-law, there never was a greater mistake than to introduce it by itself; it ought to have been accompanied by other measures—the reclamation of waste lands, and systematic colonization. It is the opinion of Mr. HENN, an authority of great weight, that any person having more than a quarter of an acre of land, who offers to give it up, is entitled to relief.

On a division, Mr. CRAWFORD's motion was negatived by 114 to 24.

THE INCOME-TAX.

The House of Commons was engaged nearly the whole of Friday night, in Committee of Ways and Means, with the adjourned debate on Mr. Hume's amendment, to continue the income-tax in its present form for one year only. The actual question before the House, however, was very slightly touched; attention being engaged by long critical disquisitions on the commercial policy of the country, and of Sir Robert Peel in particular.

Mr. WILSON threw the whole force of his statistical power into an elaborate defence of Sir Robert Peel's policy of 1842 and 1845; and cited figures to prove its absolute success. Notwithstanding the reduction of taxes to the amount of £7,897,000, the decrease in the aggregate receipts of Customs and Excise in 1847 was only about £700,000. In 1842 the Deficiency Bills were £6,600,000; in 1847 none, and the Funded Debt has been reduced by £14,000,000. In 1842, our exports were £47,000,000; in 1846, £57,000,000. The distress arising from the famine, which we share with other countries, would have been much worse but that this policy had been adopted just in time. Mr. Wilson argued, that the way to make good the deficiency of revenue as compared with expenditure, would be to carry out the same policy; and as he foresaw continued difficulty and deficiency for the next year, he could not concur with Mr. Hume in continuing the income-tax for so short a time. He vindicated an income-tax as a proper element in the taxation of the country, but insisted on the necessity and practicability of rendering it a fair and equal tax. With such a prospect for the ensuing year, Mr. Wilson maintained that it would be most dangerous policy to entertain the Budget in its present shape, without distinctly providing for the deficiency. The hon. gentleman took his seat amid prolonged and very general cheering.

Mr. J. B. SMITH was in favour of a property-tax, and therefore it was that he supported Mr. Hume's amendment. If the income-tax were to be levied for three years more, in its present unjust and unequal state, it would be impossible, at the end of the three years, to renew it in any shape.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH contended that our financial embarrassments could be traced to the vast and unnecessary increase of expenditure which had taken place within the last few years, an increase which had swelled to ten millions sterling since 1835, chiefly in connexion with the departments of the army, navy, and ordnance. After dwelling at some length upon the numberless mischiefs to which our large military establishments gave rise, the honourable baronet proceeded to show that our expenditure upon them might be so reduced, as in the course of a short time to give us a surplus of income over expenditure. If Parliament would not consent to a reduction of expenditure, it must submit to the only alternative, an increase of taxation. He supported the amendment of Mr. Hume.

Mr. P. MILES should support the motion.

Mr. BROTHERTON should support the resolution instead of the amendment, although convinced that the income-tax might be made fair and equal.

Mr. CARDWELL should also support the resolution in preference to the amendment. He then proceeded to review our true financial position, and contended that, taking the most favourable view of it, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, on the 5th of April, 1849, have to apply to the Bank of England for assistance to pay the current expenses of the quarter, to the extent of from four to five millions. Such being the case, how were our difficulties to be met? The renewal of the income-tax was necessary for this purpose, and the question now was, for how long a time it should be continued. In the present state of the country he could not think that it would be wise on the part of the House to limit its renewal to one year. As to the main objection to the tax itself, he was as anxious to avoid its inequalities as any one could be, but he was by no means sure that the plans which had been sketched to the House would divest it of that objection.

Mr. DISRAELI undertook to reply to Mr. Wilson. He denied the success of Sir Robert Peel's policy. The aggregate national income had fallen off to the extent of £17,500,000; and if the public debt has

been reduced by £20,000,000, the reason is, that £39,000,000 has been raised from income-tax, China money, and such extraordinary sources. Mr. Disraeli—"a Free-trader, but not a free-booter" of the Manchester school—went on to criticize Sir Robert Peel's policy in his peculiar style of abstraction and analysis; his arguments not being so new as some of his illustrations and turns of expression. He contended that Sir Robert Peel had abandoned his policy of 1842, which was based on fruitless expectations of commercial "reciprocity," and had, in 1845, introduced two new principles—that of the "cheapest market," and that of fighting hostile tariffs by free imports; hence our present commercial distress and financial deficit, which ought to be made good by the authors of such mischievous policy. The following is a fair specimen of his argument and lively style:—

We are always taunted with not having proved our case; but I have taken you in your own district, and shown you the consequences which have attended two of the measures under your new commercial system. You say they have not had a fair trial. They have had a full and a fair trial, and they had an ample refutation [cheers]. By removing the duty on cotton we have lost a great branch of revenue; by giving cheap sugar, we have produced commercial distress [cheers]. Are these not sufficient? What more do you want? Do you want the workhouse in Manchester to be better filled, and the rates to be raised still further? Do you want cheaper sugar still? [loud cheers.] If we have lost so much through measures carried by the representations of the Manchester school reacting on a nervous Minister [great cheering], let me ask, are we to find compensation for this fallacious and pernicious system in the financial consequence of that great measure which the noble lord introduced in 1846 with regard to sugar, and which the right hon. gentleman somewhat fretfully supported? Our compensation is, that we are to gain by free trade in sugar what we have lost by allowing free imports of cotton. £640,000 has been gained on sugar; but in one of our ruined colonies—in one single colony—you are obliged to supply rice for the support of the population, and to make advances which are estimated at not less than £450,000. I will not dwell at this hour upon any other topic of finance; but I think I could show, that if the effects of those free trade measures are not so vastly disastrous, they are yet economically as false and fallacious. I might take the trade in timber; and I allude to that only because at this moment the class of Baltic timber that is most in use in this country, which before the right hon. gentleman altered the tariff was selling in bond at 46s. 6d., is now selling at 59s. 10d. [hear, hear]; that is a rise in price which I do not think the most brilliant advocate of the late Administration will be able to account for by the stimulus given to trade by the altered tariff [hear, hear]. I will not venture at this hour of night, especially as there are one or two points which I am bound in justice to some hon. gentlemen opposite to notice, to enter into the question of the tariff; but I think I have thrown some light on the industrial disturbances at Manchester. I think I have brought to bear upon that part of the country, as the cause of all our distress and misfortune, the actual operation of two of the great measures of this new commercial scheme. I said before, in speaking of this subject, that I did not for one moment wish to visit the present Administration with the responsibility. They are the creatures of circumstances [laughter]. I look upon them as the hero in some Greek tragedy—the victims of an overpowering necessity which nobody can resist [laughter]. Whether there be protection or free trade indispensable, men must fulfil their duty [hear, and laughter]. They are, as I said before, mimics of the late Administration [laughter]. Nor am I passing the bounds of legitimate criticism in expressing that opinion; nor am I at all anxious to visit right hon. gentlemen opposite with the moral responsibility of these fatal errors [hear, hear]. There they sit—I give credit to men whose ideas are their own [laughter]. But as it is impossible to say what they will not do if they are not checked, I think it highly important that all of us, especially after the experience of the past, should be wide awake [laughter]. The question is, What is to be done under the present circumstances? [hear.] Many of my friends say to me, It's all very well; we quite agree with you that the free booty, called free trade, is a great mistake; the country will in all probability be ruined; we have a virtual deficit of something like £8,000,000 to fight against; and this is the moral of the Administration of the right hon. baronet—it is the exact sum of which he deprived our revenue—a great Minister lightening the springs of industry [laughter]. But the springs are broken [continued laughter], and the machine no longer operates. We are told, by the bye, that it is the consequence of over-trading. Nobody can accuse the manufacturers of Lancashire of that fault [hear, hear]. They have exported no goods [hear, hear]; they have got no stock. They are the victims of the transatlantic monopoly acting upon your sugar legislation [hear]. But if all this is the consequence of over-trading—though it is not known when—I want, before I come to the question of ways and means [hear], to ask the right hon. baronet how it is, that whenever he proposes these fatal measures which cut off from the income an amount exactly equal to the deficit—being, at the commencement of his career, misled by the fallacy, that the state of the revenue was the test of the excellence of commercial measures, instead of commercial prosperity being the only test of them—I want, I say, to ask the right hon. gentleman how it is that he always recommends measures which he says are to give an impetus to commerce? [hear.] Why give an impetus to commerce which is already forced to over-trading? [hear, hear.] Why the right hon. gentleman, in his address to the electors of Tamworth, to which I have referred before, congratulated them and himself, that they had a representative, and that he had been the Minister, who had lightened the springs of industry, and given new wings to commerce; yet only six months after the right hon. gentleman says that over-trading is the principal cause of all the distress [hear, hear, and laughter]. I do not believe that over-trading is the cause; but if there has been overtrading, I want to know who is responsible for it. Is it not the Minister who lightened the springs of industry and stimulated the energies of the people? [hear, hear.]

Mr. Disraeli called the blue book of the import duties committee, "the greatest work of imagination

that the nineteenth century had produced," and proceeded to make a most unmerciful attack upon Mr. Macgregor, M.P. for Glasgow, who was examined by that committee, and who ventured to impugn some of Mr. Disraeli's statements:—

Since I have had the honour of sitting in this House I have been in the habit of hearing the name of the hon. gentleman quoted as an authority. As an author, too, I believe he is of most pre-eminent reputation; and, without saying that if you were to add the works of Aquinas to those of St. Bernard the authority of the hon. gentleman's writings would excel them, still his are the most statistical works of the age. I have read them. I will not say that I rose from the perusal "a wiser and a better man," but I have read them; and the hon. gentleman has done more than all this; he has done more than form the minds of members of Parliament—he has formed the minds of Ministers [hear]. The hon. gentleman is confessedly and avowedly the author of the fatal measures of 1845 and 1846 [hear, hear]. Upon this subject I have not his words reported by a short-hand writer, and corrected by himself, but I have his declaration copied from his own newspaper, and the attention of the public called to it in a leading article written by a pen with which, when I read the sentences, I seemed to be familiar [laughter]. Now, I think it is of the utmost importance that modest merit should have its due honour, and I must therefore read to the House what took place on the occasion to which I refer. At Glasgow a large meeting took place, and the account of it states, that "Mr. Andrew Gow, a drysalter, a member of the joint committees of Messrs. Dickson and Dennistoun, relieved the tedium of the proceedings by asking Mr. Macgregor 'if he had prepared Sir R. Peel's tariff?' The abruptness and novelty of the question took the meeting by surprise, and considerable uproar took place, which was not allayed till Mr. Macgregor (against the wishes of the majority) expressed his willingness to answer the question, which he did as follows:—"Now I say this—if the measure had succeeded, I do not see why the hon. gentleman should not be Prime Minister; but, as it did not succeed, perhaps the hon. gentleman may not be so willing to accept the position of being the author of an unsuccessful scheme [hear, hear]. But I will read the answer of the hon. gentleman. He said, 'If Sir Robert Peel had been in office at present, and if I had been one of the secretaries of the Board of Trade, no consideration whatever would have induced me to answer this question; but, as Sir Robert Peel is not in power, and as, before coming here, I resigned my connexion with the Board of Trade,'—[tremendous applause, which lasted for several minutes, and prevented the completion of the sentence]. Silence being restored, Mr. Macgregor continued:—"I say, that Sir Robert Peel being out of office, and I no longer one of the secretaries of the Board of Trade, I have no hesitation in informing the gentleman and this meeting that I had the honour of preparing the whole of the schedules, the reports, and the resolutions which were submitted to Parliament by Sir Robert Peel, on the subject of his tariff, and that in this arduous task I was assisted by no one but my private secretary (Mr. Lack), who is present in this room [shouts of applause]." (The hon. member was frequently interrupted during the reading of this extract by shouts of laughter). Now, this has made a great impression on me, for I must say, with the remembrance of the course I took with that schedule, and resolution, and tariff acting upon me, had I been aware that the right hon. baronet was not really in so responsible a position as "my private secretary, Mr. Lack" [laughter], I do not know that I should have acted in such earnest opposition to him. The House of Commons ought to act with more generosity in this matter. If you, the Government, think these measures so important, and if the right hon. gentleman and his friends will not give them up, and if the Manchester school think them so important, the merit is due to the real author, and ought henceforth to be awarded to him [cheers, and laughter]. After alluding to the evidence of other members of that committee which had been falsified by the event, he continued:—

I am not at all surprised that the noble lord (Lord J. Russell), whom I am glad to see here again [cheers], is not so well as we could wish him [a laugh]. He is governing the country upon legislation founded on the evidence before the Imports Committee, and to think of that is enough to make a man quake as though he were smoking a cigar upon a barrel of gunpowder [great laughter].

It is this evidence which gave the first impulse to the Manchester school [hear, hear]. I need not remind the House of the glowing pictures with which we were favoured of the future of England by the great leaders of that great confederation. I have never undervalued the talents, the energies, and the earnestness (I only wish there had been as much energy and earnestness in other quarters) which on all occasions were displayed by the hon. gentleman the member for the West Riding, and also by the hon. member for Manchester. These two gentlemen represent two great principles—Peace and Plenty [roars of laughter]. Yes, they are the apostles of peace and plenty, amidst a starving people and in the face of a world in arms [renewed laughter]. And I must call the attention of the House to these gentlemen now; because, after having criticized all the measures that have blown up, noticed all the delusions that have evaporated, and enumerated the national disasters and misery they have occasioned, I find these gentlemen, not content with that they have yet done, already threatening us with another confederation and a new set of principles [cheering].

We are told that there is to be a league for a fiscal reform [hear, hear]. I will not speak only from what was proclaimed to us here; I would notice the more detailed programme which met my eye in a highly respectable Liberal journal. I see by that that they do not mean to limit their efforts to fiscal reform. They will alter the law of primogeniture, they will obtain a better representation of the people, and they would accomplish a variety of other measures of the same sort. If I had supposed these gentlemen were formally responsible for those suggestions I would have provided myself with a document to refer to, but I only wish to notice, I will not say the threat, but the promise, of a fresh confederation for fiscal reform. Sir, the object of that confederation is to throw the taxes of the country upon what, according to the slang of the day, is called realized property, and especially, and above all, on the land of England. Now, all I want to do is to take this opportunity of reminding those gentlemen who are so ready to

throw the burden of taxation on realized property, and especially upon the land of England, that it is, by the most perfect evidence we have, a fact that the land is held by 200,000 proprietors, who divide among them a rental of £34,000,000, leaving them on an average £170 a year, and that, inasmuch as a great many must have much more, it follows a great many must have much less than this £170 year. I therefore believe if the question comes to be examined, it will be found that the great fortunes are not among the landed proprietary of England, but in other classes of the community [cheers]. What then, I ask, will the statesmen of the north, the yeomen of the south, the co-parceners of Lincolnshire, say to this proposition of monopolizing taxation on the land? [hear, hear]. I cannot believe that in other branches of realized property, as it is termed, we shall find more aristocratic elements. I need not recall facts with which all are acquainted, that at the last payment of dividends 300,000 warrants were issued, and that only one-third were for sums not exceeding, and many of them less than £5; that there were 45,000 or 50,000 warrants for sums not exceeding, and many of them less than £10; and that the few large sums of which we hear so much are investments of banks and insurance companies—that is to say, of the capital of this commercial world [hear, hear]. I can therefore imagine nothing more fallacious, nothing more delusive, nothing more unworthy of a man of the talents and intelligence of the hon. member for the West Riding, than to unfurl the banner of exclusive taxation over what he calls the realized property of the country [cheers].

Mr. GLADSTONE, brushing aside Mr. Disraeli's personal sallies, restored the gravity of the debate, and handled the subjects with logical closeness. His conclusion was to support the Government proposition, in preference to Mr. Hume's, as absolutely necessary for the maintenance of public credit.

The debate was adjourned till Monday.

The adjourned debate was resumed on Monday by Mr. M'GREGOR, who defended himself from the attack made upon him on Friday evening by Mr. Disraeli, and intimated that his objections to continuing the tax for a further period of three years rested on two grounds—the inequality and unpopularity of the tax, and the impossibility of its answering, under existing circumstances, the purposes of the Exchequer.

Mr. ALDERMAN SIDNEY, Mr. SANDARS, Mr. BUCK, Mr. E. B. ROCHE, and Mr. MOWATT, supported the amendment; Mr. HEADLAM, Mr. RICE, Lord DRUMLANRIG, and Mr. HENLEY, spoke in favour of the resolution.

Mr. HUDSON could not support the Government on that occasion, from a conviction that the measure proposed by it was not adequate to the exigency of the occasion. If the Government had proposed additional taxes to an extent that would have met the expenditure, he would have voted for these taxes, if in themselves unobjectionable. By voting for the amendment, and giving the tax for only one year, they would compel the Government to review our whole fiscal system during the year. He would vote for it on this consideration, as he would also do to show how little confidence he had in the Government.

Mr. COBDEN observed that, although there was no one in the House to whom the temptation might be greater than to himself to speak on the subject of free trade, he would refrain on that occasion from deviating into a discussion irrelevant to the question before the House, and he would tell them, once for all, that, however frequently gentlemen opposite might repeat their "purposeless railings" against free trade, he would not enter into the merits of that system until their purposeless railings were put into a tangible form by having them embodied in some measure for the re-establishment of the opposite system. He would warn them that, for the sake of trade, and the people of this country, it would be necessary for them to extend our commercial transactions by inviting into this country the product of foreign countries, which could only be done by still further reductions of indirect taxation. To enable them to do this, it would be essential that they should not endanger direct taxation. It was because he wished to maintain and perpetuate direct taxation that he supported the amendment. He wished to make the income-tax a just tax, that he might make it a permanent tax. The only question before them was, could they make the income-tax a just tax?—

The question really is, can you make the tax a juster tax than it is now? That is really the only question in the case. It is a question that has been a good deal mystified by taking exceptional cases, instead of dealing with it on the broad basis of realized property as contradistinguished from property derived from trade and professions. That distinction presents a tangible line of demarcation, and the question is, can the present system be rectified? Now the hon. member for Sunderland says that the member for Newcastle-under-Lyme did not mention cases to prove the hardship of the existing system. I should have thought that scarcely necessary; but perhaps he will permit me to mention a case. I will suppose the cases of two men who have paid the tax for thirty years. I will take a surgeon, a lawyer, or a literary man—a man whose income is absolutely derived from waste of brain. I will suppose that such a man has £500 a year for professional income for a space of thirty years. He has then had £15,000 worth of property. Now take the case of the owner of a real estate, worth £12,000. His estate produces him £500 a year likewise, but he has in his lifetime, not £15,000, but £27,000—namely, the £15,000 interest and the £12,000 capital that remains [cheers]. Now ought these two men to pay income-tax in the same proportion? Ought the man who, on the bed of sickness, loses every professional hope, to be placed on the same footing with the man who is living in idleness at Bath or Cheltenham on the revenues of his estate? Let me take another case. I will take the case of a man in business with £10,000 of capital. He gets £500 a year interest and 5 per cent. more as a bonus on his prudence and industry. Do you think that a man thus deriving £1,000 a year for his talent, energy, and perseverance in his

trade ought to pay the same as a man of real estate of the value of £25,000? [hear, hear]. These are real and tangible cases; and I tell you plainly these are the common-sense views that are held out of doors, and that people will not patiently submit much longer to the pressure of the present tax upon their incomes. I now come to the argument of the hon. gentleman who represents Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and who seems to have come up from the iron masters and merchants he represents to talk in legal phraseology of tenants in tail. But there are exceptional cases as compared with those to which I have referred. The men who deserve your first consideration are the merchants, the traders, the professional men, and the labouring classes who depend upon them [hear, hear]. These are the men who keep in motion the whole machine of our social state, and upon them the wealth—the whole real wealth—of the country depends [hear, hear]. Now, what are the obstacles raised against an equitable adjustment of this question? The gentlemen on the treasury bench have admitted the injustice of the tax as at present imposed [hear, hear]. Every leading man in the House has admitted it. But have they taken any pains to remove that injustice? Have they shown any desire to remove it? [hear]. The people of this country are not unreasonable—and if they could be certain there was any real intention to remove the inequalities of the tax, they would be content. But have you done any one thing, or shown any intention of doing anything to effect this object? [hear]. Have you instituted any inquiry? It is absurd to say the inequalities cannot be removed. Appoint a committee on the subject, and let there be upon it—what there is not in the Cabinet—an equal proportion of merchants, trades and professional men, and of persons possessing realized property [hear, hear]. Do this, and in less time than it would take a committee to fix a tariff for a railway company—in less time than is frequently occupied in determining that coals shall pay 1d. a ton, lime 1½d., and corn 2d., I will venture to say some means will be discovered for raising this tax in a manner that shall satisfy the country, and remove all the objections which have been justly made against it [hear, hear]. But there has been no such attempt on the part of Government, and it is their dry, dogged, and pedantic adhesion to the tax in its present form that has roused the country on the subject [hear, hear]. If the tax were graduated, and imposed fairly on all kinds of income according to their value, as proposed by the hon. member for Cockermouth, I can say, so far as the manufacturers of the north of England are concerned, that there would be no objection made to it. We who wish to improve this tax for the purpose of making it permanent are charged with being the enemies of an income-tax altogether [hear, hear]—and I must confess I was astonished to hear my hon. friend the member for Westbury (Mr. Wilson) the other night adopt this line of argument. I may here be permitted to warn my hon. friend against his habit of patting on the back, one after another, members of more experience than himself, and afterwards, by way of compensation, to give each a slight reproof [hear, hear]. My hon. friend has, I know, convinced one hon. gentleman, by his speech, of the injustice of the tax, for no one has shown that injustice more clearly than he has himself [hear, and a laugh]. My hon. friend says that if the tax is not retained in its present form, and to its present amount, the revenue will be endangered. Then he charges us with being the persons who seek to endanger the revenue, because we desire so to improve the tax as to make it a permanent one [hear, hear]. Then again he says, "I will vote against this motion, but shall be prepared in committee to support a modification of the tax;" apparently forgetting altogether that that question has been already decided, on the motion of the member for Cockermouth, on one occasion, when I believe my hon. friend (Mr. Wilson) was not present, and possibly may not be aware of the fact. But now that he knows that question has been settled; and when I tell him that the leaders of parties on both sides have spoken, as well as voted, against any modification of the income-tax, I hope—indeed, I believe—my hon. friend the member for Westbury, under these circumstances, having himself denounced the injustice of the tax so strongly, will, notwithstanding his declaration that he would oppose the motion, walk out with us into the lobby to restrict that injustice to fifteen months, instead of allowing it to continue for three years [hear, hear, and a laugh]. With great naïveté, my hon. friend said he had heard no complaints of the inquisitorial nature of the tax. Why, my hon. friend knows very well that this is just the thing that men complain of only to their sons, their brothers, and their most intimate connexions. The only evils of this tax, he said, were those consequent upon its inequalities [hear, hear]. Why, that is the whole question [hear, hear]. No one would have a right to complain of any tax if it were an equal tax, and the money was really wanted for the purposes of the State. But whether the tax be just or not, is the whole ground of difference between the Government and the people [hear, hear]. This has been the ground of almost all the revolutions that have taken place in this country [hear, hear]. We are told, moreover, that in this matter we are about to endanger the revenue. Now let us inquire what is really the question before the House; and when we have done so, I hope we shall have no more repeated those calumnies which have been cast by previous speakers on the manufacturing community. The question is simply whether this tax shall now be agreed to for fifteen months or for three years [hear, hear]. This involves no defalcation of revenue [hear, hear]. Parliament, I suppose, will meet again next February, as it met last month; and it will then be competent for us, if we cannot in the meantime amend the tax, to renew it in its present shape. But, sir, I venture to predict, if we have a majority on my hon. friend's motion to-night, and we decide that the tax shall be amended, that long before twelve months shall have elapsed the Government and the Parliament will contrive means to make the tax more acceptable to the whole community. He saw reason in what had occurred in a neighbouring country why the Government should not depend on numerical majorities in Parliament, instead of yielding to the feelings and sentiments of the country. We had no need of tumults in this country, having those privileges the want of which was the cause of the revolution in France. The danger was that the House would not base its legislation on those strict rules of justice and fair dealing which could alone give security to our institutions.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that when the tax was first

imposed, and when it was renewed, it was quite true that it was only taken for temporary periods; but no promise was ever given that its renewal would not again be demanded under any circumstances whatever; and what were the circumstances which now rendered it necessary to ask for its continuance? They were, in his opinion, such as to induce Parliament to consent to the renewal of the tax for the period for which it had been granted on former occasions. As to the inequalities of the tax, whilst there were some which might be revised, there were others, of a still more grievous character, to which the attempt to adjust the tax on any other basis would give rise. They could not make the tax more equal without making it more inquisitorial, and whilst they made it only half as productive as it now was, they would make it twice as vexatious. The Government had not been indifferent to the inequalities of the tax. They had endeavoured to make distinctions, but found it impossible to do justice to all parties. It had been suggested that large reductions should be made in the estimates. But was it possible to make such reductions as to enable the House to dispense with the income-tax after the present year? Such was the question before them, and it was a question to which he gave a decided negative. He thought it necessary, for the sake of the credit of the country, to ask for the tax for three years, so that the proceeds of the year 1849-50 would enable the Government to cover any deficiency which might arise during the present year. The estimates had been proposed at a time when everything was tranquil. He would not attempt to prophesy political events at any time or for any time, least of all at a moment like the present. Who could have supposed, when he laid the budget before the House, that a monarchy which then appeared so strong and powerful would have vanished like a mist, in the course of a few weeks? Yet all this had happened, notwithstanding which he hoped to see peace confirmed; but, at the same time, no man could venture to say what time might bring forth; and, for one, he could not consent to disarm under these circumstances. In allusion to the state of Ireland, he said, if the House would now sustain the Government, he trusted that they would be able to meet the expression of sedition to which he alluded, and those determinations which had been given utterance to to join any enemy to this country, whoever he might be, and that they would be able to put down those conspiracies, and to maintain, for the welfare of the people of Ireland, that supremacy of the law and order, without which that people could not hope to improve in industry, civilization, morals, and religion. Such would be their attempt. The Government was not blind to the difficulties of the situation in which they were placed, or unaware of the perils which might surround them on every side. If they had the confidence of the House, they might hope to meet and surmount them. But if they were not honoured with that confidence, he hoped the administration of affairs might be placed in other hands, better calculated to carry them on for the welfare and prosperity of her Majesty and her dominions [tremendous cheering from all sides].

Mr. WAXLEY then inveighed against the inequalities of the income-tax, the indifference of the Government to its injustice, the callousness of the House to the sufferings of the people, and the unconstitutionality of the declaration made by the noble lord that he would resign if the vote went against him.

Mr. MUNTZ had listened to the speech of the noble lord in the hope of hearing something which might induce him to vote for the Government; but he had heard nothing to drive him from his first intention of supporting the amendment. As the Irish members had voted for saddling England with the tax, he would return the compliment by voting for its extension to Ireland on the first opportunity.

After a few words from Colonel SIBTHORP,

Mr. G. THOMPSON entered his protest, in the first instance, against the tax itself, and in the next, against it in its present unjust, unequal, and odious form.

Mr. C. PEARSON condemned the tax as unnecessary, unjust in principle, and oppressive in its action, and in the mode of its collection. He would support the amendment.

The committee then divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion.....	363
For the amendment.....	138
Majority.....	225

The resolution was then agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXPULSION OF ENGLISH WORKMEN FROM FRANCE.—In reply to Mr. STAFFORD, on Thursday, Sir GEORGE GREY made a statement. In consequence of demands made by French workmen in the flax factories at Rouen, the employers had been obliged to discharge a very large number of English men and women employed in those factories; and the discharged workpeople had been sent away so suddenly that many had brought with them a very partial supply of clothing, and had come away without the arrears of wages due. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the British consul at Havre, had made provision for the comfort and safe transmission of the people to this country, and had endeavoured to obtain redress for some who remained behind to look after their wages and property. Sir George Grey had also desired the Mayor of Portsmouth to provide for the wants of those who should arrive at that port; and they had accordingly been furnished with clothing, and with means to reach their homes in Dundee, Glasgow, Belfast, and Dublin. Lord Normanby had put himself in communication with M. Lamartine at Paris, and had received an assurance, on the

part of the Provisional Government, that the most liberal compensation should be given for the losses which had been sustained by parties expelled, and that instructions had been sent down to the authorities at Rouen to prevent the repetition of such outrages.

THE LATE RIOTS were alluded to in the House of Lords on Thursday. The Marquis of SALISBURY drew attention to words imputed to Mr. Hall, the police magistrate, which conveyed unmerited censure upon a policeman for using his staff somewhat vigorously in Trafalgar-square. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated that Mr. Hall had spontaneously disclaimed the words imputed. Lord Lansdowne took the occasion to compliment the police for having discharged their duties promptly and efficiently in the very disgraceful, though at the same time very contemptible, disturbances in London; also in the somewhat more serious disturbances in the northern part of the island.

THE LYME REGIS COMMITTEE reported, on Tuesday, that Mr. Abdy's return was good. The committee also reported that a system of bribery had been organized in the borough on behalf of Mr. John Attwood, a member of the House of Commons (for Harwich); and that Mr. Attwood had paid the expenses, amounting to many thousand pounds, of both the present and former petitions against the return of sitting members. The committee desired to impress on the House the necessity of putting instant restraint on such transactions, as destructive of all freedom of election [loud cries of "Hear, hear"]. The minutes and evidence were ordered to lie on the table.

PROPERTY AND INCOME-TAX.

It appears by a Parliamentary return, just issued, that the number of persons in trades or professions, whose incomes amounted to £150 and did not exceed £200, and who paid the income-tax for the year ending the 5th of April, 1846, was 38,392. The gross income on which duty was charged amounted to £6,102,195; and the sum received for income-tax, to £177,980 13s. 9d. The total number of persons engaged in trades and professions, who paid the income-tax in the above period, was 111,818. They are classed as follows:—£200 and under £300 income, £6,588,715; number of persons, 29,441; amount of tax received, £192,083 7s. 1d. £300 and under £400 income, £4,680,493; number of persons, 14,599; amount received, £136,514 7s. 7d. £400 and under £500 income, £3,073,998; number of persons, 7,244; amount received, £89,658 6s. 6d. £500 and under £600 income, £2,803,971; number of persons, 5,388; amount received, £81,782 9s. 9d. £600 and under £700 income, £1,915,343; number of persons, 3,062; amount received, £55,864 3s. 5d. £700 and under £800 income, £1,514,127; number of persons, 2,065; amount received, £44,162 0s. 9d. £800 and under £900 income, £1,365,434; number of persons, 1,656; amount received, £39,825 3s. 2d. £900 and under £1,000 income, £863,478; number of persons, 924; amount received, £25,184 15s. 6d. £1,000 and under £2,000 income, £6,924,203; number of persons, 5,287; amount received, £201,955 18s. 5d. £2,000 and under £3,000 income, £3,313,432; number of persons, 1,523; amount received, £162,475 2s. £3,000 and under £4,000 income, £2,568,779; number of persons, 717; amount received, £69,089 7s. 9d. £4,000 and under £5,000 income, £1,699,546; number of persons, 392; amount received, £49,570 1s. 10d. £5,000 and under £10,000 income, £5,207,535; number of persons, 792; sum received, £151,886 7s. 7d. £10,000 and under £50,000 income, £5,672,827; number of persons, 319; amount received, £165,457 9s. 1d. £50,000 and upwards income, £1,198,842; number of persons, 16; amount received, £34,966 4s. 6d. The number of persons in receipt of salaries, pensions, annuities, and other payments, who paid the tax in the like period, was 26,671. Of this number, 8,683 paid on incomes of £150 and under £200; 8,570 on £200 and under £300; 3,702 on £300 and under £400; 2,018 on £400 and under £500; 957 on £500 and under £600; 543 on £600 and under £700; 488 on £700 and under £800; 268 on £800 and under £900; 150 on £900 and under £1,000; 808 on £1,000 and under £1,500; 204 on £1,500 and under £2,000; 153 on £2,000 and under £3,000; 46 on £3,000 and under £4,000; 26 on £4,000 and under £5,000; and 55 on £5,000 and upwards. The total amount of income and property tax received in the year ending the 5th of April, 1846, was £5,603,443; and that received for the year ending April 5, 1847, £5,593,109.

LUTHER AND THE BIRDS.—With the birds of his native country he had established a strict intimacy, watching, smiling, and thus moralizing over their habits:—"That little fellow," he said of a bird going to roost, "has chosen his shelter, and is quietly rocking himself to sleep without a care for to-morrow's lodging, calmly holding by his little twig, and leaving God to think for him."

CUMBERLAND.—PATIENT SEARCH REWARDED.—Recently a fine large vein of lead ore has been discovered in the manor of Hartsop, Patterdale, of which the Earl of Lonsdale is lord. It was found by a poor man, a miner, named Hodgson, who for upwards of 25 years felt convinced that there was a vein in the manor, and who from time to time during that long period has searched, and at last found it, and who has been presented with a share of it as a reward for the discovery. The ore is of the best quality, and there is no doubt but that the company who are working it will realize large profits.

PICKINGS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The Supreme Court of Indiana has pronounced the black code of that state to be unconstitutional. It made it a crime for a negro to enter the state without giving bonds.

A FAMILY OF MINISTERS.—The Puritan notices an ordination at Wenham, Mass., at which there was the unusual spectacle of four brothers participating in the services at once. Mr. Jeremiah Taylor, a graduate of Princeton, was ordained; his brother, Oliver A., of Manchester, Mass., preached the sermon; another brother, Rufus, of Shrewsbury, N. J., gave the right hand of fellowship; and still another, Timothy, of Slaterville, Vt., charged the people. The exercises were deeply affecting; and at an allusion to the aged mother of the four, to whose piety and prayerfulness was to be traced, under God, the direction their lives had taken, they were greatly moved, and the assembly, as was meet, cordially sympathized with their emotion.

HYDROPATHY is becoming quiet fashionable on the western rivers. Besides the two engines which propel it, each large steamboat has a third engine, called the "doctor," which does nothing but furnish water to the others.

A SIGN OF PROGRESS.—A correspondent of the Boston Liberator, at Norton, relates the following circumstance, under date Nov. 7:—"A circumstance took place in our town yesterday, which I think denotes progress in the anti-slavery enterprise, and may be worthy of note. Some ten or twelve years ago, the Unitarian Society erected a new church, and, as the custom was, erected their negro pews, without a remonstrance from any one of the society, or even a murmur, so far as I know. Yesterday, at a parish meeting, well attended, as large if not larger than we have had for years, it was voted, almost unanimously, only three voting in the negative, to tear them up, root and branch, and clear them out of the house, as a disgrace and a nuisance! And this in a place where true anti-slavery has had more to contend with than most places."

MR. POLK'S DECEIT.—Sengstack, the brute and blackguard who made a personal assault upon the Venerable John Q. Adams, has been appointed by the President Warden of the District Penitentiary.

Mr. Polk may confer as many offices as he pleases upon Mr. Wise, who made a personal assault upon him, but let him not dare to outrage the moral sense of the nation by giving appointments to scoundrels as a reward for assaults upon men venerable for their years and their virtues.—Louisville Journal.

MR. CLAY NOT A SLAVEHOLDER.—We find the following letter in the Boston Whig:—

MR. EDITOR,—I presume your correspondent "New Hampshire" is not aware that there is not a slave, in the bad sense of that word, at Ashland, on the farm of Henry Clay. There is not an individual on that farm but might take his departure whenever he pleases; and this is a fact that is not, but should be, generally known. Any one who doubts this, may easily write to Henry Clay himself. Yours respectfully,

Norwich, Conn., Nov. 22, 1847. C.
We should be obliged to this Mr. C., whoever he is, to tell us precisely what the bad sense of the word slave is. If Henry Clay is not a slaveholder we should be glad to know it. We know that he has boasted of being one, and boasted of the condition of his human cattle as he would of the condition of his horses. We must have better authority than that of an anonymous writer, before we believe that Mr. Clay's slaves are anything but slaves, in the only one sense that belongs to the word.—A. S. Standard.

CAN THEY SELL A FREEMAN?—D. Burns, a coloured schoolmaster at Wilmington, Del., has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, and to be sold as a slave out of the State, for aiding the escape of slaves.

The steed called Lightning (say the Fates),

Is owned in the United States.

'Twas Franklin's hand that caught the horse;

'Twas harnessed by Professor Morse.—Boston Chron.

The New York seamstresses are going to have a newspaper organ. If they make more money by printing than sewing, they will be lucky.

HOW TO HAVE WARS FOR EVER.—Let the press offer incense to the heroes while the blood is fresh, and let the expenses be paid by loans and indirect taxes.—Boston Chronotype.

LOW STATE OF RELIGION.—The low state of religion and the wide spiritual desolation among the churches in our land, are a just cause of anxiety and alarm to every friend of Zion. If anything could lead the Christian to strong crying and tears, and earnest prayer that God would revive his work, it is the present dearth of revivals and of the Spirit's manifested influences.—New York Evangelist.

MR. WILKINSON, the late theological tutor of the Cheltenham Proprietary College, who was compelled to resign his appointment in that school, in consequence of an intolerant resolution passed by the Directors, has just been offered, by the Lord Chancellor, the living of St. Werburgh's, Derby.

ISLE OF MAN.—We are glad to find that the efforts of Mr. G. W. Dumbell to suppress the publication of the Mona's Herald have been frustrated. Mr. Faragher's recent visit to England has been completely successful, and on Saturday last he was placed in possession of the whole of his printing materials again. On Wednesday a half sheet was issued, and in future the Mona's Herald will appear as usual, every Wednesday. Long may it continue the enemy of the abuses which at present exist in Mona, and to advocate the cause of freedom, of equal rights and privileges.—Liverpool Mercury.

THE LAND IN AMERICA.

A society exists in America, called the Agrarian League, to prevent the absorption of land into the hands of a few, by which, say they, the idle are enabled to live on the industrious. They propose to prohibit any person from holding more than 160 acres. To prevent the right assumed in this country by individuals of shutting up the use of the earth, and driving men out that beasts may be multiplied, they have issued several publications, of which copies have been sent to us; and, as time and opportunity may offer, we shall draw attention to the subject, and their arguments upon it. They have issued what we should call "slip tract" after the manner of our Peace and Tract Societies. The following is a copy of one, in which they quote authorities from the Bible in favour of their views:—

AGRARIANISM OF THE BIBLE.

All men are born free and equal, and have, by virtue of their existence, an inalienable right to the use of the elements requisite for supporting that existence.

The Almighty did not intend the land should be monopolized, as may be clearly seen from the following texts of the Holy Scriptures:—

"The land shall not be sold for ever."—Levit. xxv. 23.
 "To many thou shalt give the more inheritance, and to few thou shalt give the less inheritance."—Numb. xxvi. 54.

"We will not return unto our houses, until the children of Israel have inherited every man his inheritance."—Numb. xxxii. 18.

"Behold, the Lord thy God hath set the land before thee: go up and possess it, as the Lord God of thy fathers hath said unto thee; fear not, neither be discouraged."—Deut. i. 21.

"Yet now our flesh is as the flesh of our brethren, our children as their children: and, lo, we bring into bondage our sons and daughters to be servants, and some of our daughters are brought into bondage already: neither is it in our power to redeem them; for other men have our lands and vineyards."—Neh. v. 5.

"We unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place; that they may be placed alone in the midst of the earth."—Isa. v. 8.

"And they shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat of the fruit of them: they shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat."—Isa. lv. 21, 22.

"Build ye houses, and dwell in them; and plant gardens, and eat the fruit of them."—Jer. xxix. 5.

"Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbours by extortion, and hast forgotten me, saith the Lord God."—Ezek. xxii. 12.

"And the desolate land shall be tilled, whereby it lay desolate in the sight of all that passed by. And they shall say, This land that was desolate is become like a garden of Eden."—Ezek. xxxvi. 34, 35.

"And ye shall inherit it, one as well as another."—Ezek. xlvii. 14.

"And it shall come to pass, that ye shall divide it by lot for an inheritance unto you, and to the strangers that sojourn among you, which shall beget children among you."—Ezek. xlvii. 22.

"They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid."—Micah iv. 4.

"The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the son of man hath not where to lay his head."—Matt. viii. 20.

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God."—Matt. xix. 24.

"We unto you also, ye lawyers; for ye lade men with burdens grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves touch not the burdens with one of your fingers."—Luke xi. 46.

"The love of money is the root of all evil."—1 Tim. vi. 10.

MARGATE.—THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.—On Thursday and Friday last, Mr. Robert Lowrey, the lecturer for the National Alliance for the promotion of a full and fair representation of the people in Parliament, delivered two lectures in the Bazaar:—First, "On the Signs of the Times, and the Wants of the Age—the Evils of Unjust Legislation, and the Duty of the Wise and Good to unite to promote Political Reform." Second, "On the Evils of Indirect Taxation on Trade—its corruption of Government—the necessity for remodelling our present system, and raising the revenue of the country from the property of the country, whereby every one should contribute according to his means, and not according to his consumption." Mr. Lowrey in these discourses showed from passing events, how the spirit of inquiry and judgment had gone forth—that mankind were struggling for realities instead of sounding words—that every institution which was not founded on justice, and bearing the fruits of usefulness for good, was destined to fall—that nothing injurious to the many could long be maintained for the benefit of the few—that peace, free trade, and the spirit of religion, would burst the fetters in which aristocracy, and priestcraft, had bound the people, war would cease, men of bloodshed, and the instruments of physical-force oppression, no longer be in demand, their honours and emoluments pass away, and the idle non-producing have to work or want—that the onward progress of this country was from free trade to direct taxation, peace, retrenchment, and the installation of the whole people in the right of universal suffrage—that the Commons' House should be elected by the Commons' people—that these rights were proclaimed by their Master, and commanded as the plain precepts of Christianity; and he that would deny the justice to others he asked for himself, knew not the spirit of the Saviour of men. The audience was highly interested in the various facts and illustrations of the lecturer, and good will undoubtedly be the result of Mr. Lowrey's visit.

PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.—The eighteenth report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Public Petitions has just been issued. From this paper it appears that up to the 6th of March the number of petitions presented against the Jewish Disabilities Bill was 608, with 41,933 signatures, and in favour of it 816 petitions, with 292,796 signatures. 231 petitions, with 58,449 signatures, have been presented against the continuance of the property tax; and 33 petitions, with 10,739 signatures, in favour of the repeal of the duty on windows. The number of petitions in favour of sanitary regulations for the preservation of health of towns, is 70, with 14,012 signatures; and 38 petitions, with 20,161 signatures, have been presented against the repeal of the navigation laws.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—The ex-King and Queen of the French remain in retirement at Claremont, surrounded by the members of their family circle. The ex-King takes occasional airings in a private carriage in the vicinity of his retreat, and is everywhere received with the most marked respect by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. This remark also applies to the younger branches of Louis Philippe's family, the Duke de Nemours and the Duke de Montpensier, both of whom frequently walk in the vicinity of Claremont. Two officers of the A division of police are stationed at Claremont, for the protection of the royal exiles, but their office is quite a sinecure, few strangers being seen in the locality. The *Times* of Monday makes the following statement:—"In common with the rest of the world, we were under the impression that the Comte de Neuilly had prudently amassed and secured sufficient funds to support his family in affluence and comfort, but we regret to find that this notion is the reverse of the truth. Louis Philippe, it now appears, whether from an ill-grounded confidence in the stability of his Government, or from motives of nationality and patriotism—possibly from a mixture of both—had entrusted the whole fortunes of himself and his children to the soil or the faith of France. If, therefore, the future Legislature should determine to confiscate the private property of the House of Orleans, those unhappy Princes would be reduced to a state of destitution."

The following table shows the relative burden of taxation on the people of the six principal nations in the world. It requires no comment:—

TAXATION PER HEAD PER ANNUM.	
The United States.....	£0 9 7
Russia.....	0 9 9
Austria.....	0 11 6
Prussia.....	0 12 4
France.....	1 4 0
England.....	2 12 6

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—By the new Registration Act, "The parents of every child may obtain for it the advantage of a legal registry of its birth, without the payment of any fee, provided it be registered by the registrar of the district in which the child was born within six weeks after the birth. A birth may be registered at any time within six months after the birth, but after six weeks the expense of registering it will be 7s. 6d., and after six months it cannot be registered at all." Several parties have recently suffered considerable inconvenience, in consequence of not being aware that the time for registering was limited.

HER MAJESTY AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.—About a month ago a paragraph appeared in some of the London journals relative to an interview which was said to have taken place between her Majesty and Sir R. Peel, at the close of the hon. baronet's late administration, in which, among other matters, it was said that her Majesty had inquired what favour Sir Robert wished to have conferred upon him, and received for reply, "none whatever, except that her Majesty would never again call upon him to take office in her Majesty's councils." Now we have authority, from a most indubitable source, to assert that the whole paragraph was without foundation.—*Doncaster Gazette*.

THE VALUE OF EVENING HOURS.—What have evening hours done for the mechanics who had only ten hours' toil? What in the moral, what in the religious, what in the scientific world? Harken to these facts! One of the best editors of the *Westminster Review* could ever boast, and one of the most brilliant writers of the passing hour, was a cooper in Aberdeen. One of the editors of a London daily journal was a baker in Elgin; perhaps the best reporter on the *Times* was a weaver in Edinburgh; the editor of the *Witness* was a stonemason. One of the ablest ministers in London was a blacksmith in Dundee; another was a watchmaker in Banff; the late Dr. Milne, of China, was a herd-boy in Rhynie; the Principal of the London Missionary Society's College at Hong Kong was a saddler at Huntley; and one of the best missionaries that ever went to India was a tailor in Keith. The leading machinist on the London and Birmingham Railway, with £700 a year, was a mechanic in Glasgow; and perhaps the richest ironfounder in England was a working man in Moray. Sir James Clarke, her Majesty's physician, was a druggist in Banff; Joseph Hume was a sailor first, and then a labourer at the pestle and mortar in Montrose; Mr. Macgregor, the member for Glasgow, was a poor boy in Ross-shire; James Wilson, the member for Westbury, was a ploughman in Hadington; and Arthur Anderson, the member for Orkney, earned his bread by the sweat of his brow in the Ultima Thule.

In a letter to the *Mining Journal*, Mr. E. W. Binney, of Manchester, states, as the result of his observations and inquiries for ten years, that explosions of fire-damp in collieries are connected with the state of the atmosphere. That at Westbromwich, he says, occurred after a sudden fall of 1.04 inches within 24 hours.

REDUCTION OF WAR FORCES.—DIMINISHED TAXATION.—A large, animated, and highly respectable public meeting was held on Thursday evening last, March 2nd, in Finsbury Chapel—C. Hindley, Esq., M.P., in the chair—"to petition Parliament for a reduction of the naval and military armaments, with a view to a diminution of taxation." The spirit of the meeting was strong in condemnation of the additions to the army and navy, as proposed by the Ministry; and an earnest desire was expressed of exchanging fraternal assurances with the Provisional Government of France, and of encouraging them in their present pacific policy. The intention to enrol the militia was strongly reprobated, and in its most modified form regarded with unanimous disapprobation. The above meeting completed a series that have been held in various districts of the metropolis by the London Peace Society; namely, at Southwark, the Commercial-road, Farringdon-street, Tottenham, Stoke Newington, Greenwich, Lambeth, Finsbury, Hackney, Marylebone, Holborn, and Walworth. The whole were unusually large and animated; and the spirit displayed throughout them all sufficiently proves that the inhabitants of London are not behind their active country friends in seeking to preserve the empire from any increase in an already overgrown war establishment.

THE SERPENT AND THE FARMER.—The inhabitants of a place called Greens, situated about half a mile from Bacup, have recently got plenty to laugh about in the adventure which a worthy old farmer had with a terrible looking animal in his barn, the other morning. At an early hour, while it was still dusk, he had gone to look after his pigs, and when just entering the barn, he thought he saw a monster serpent lying on the ground, one of its extremities being coiled. Recovering from the terror which the sight had induced, and feeling himself still free from the embraces of the hideous reptile, he took to his heels, and told his neighbours such a tale as induced a general desire for a fierce assault upon the unwelcome intruder. Several persons instantly armed themselves with various weapons, such as spades, pieces of wood, &c., evidently resolved to rid the neighbourhood of the formidable viper, and bring back his dead carcass as a trophy of their courage. The farmer himself led the way, armed with a hay fork, and boldly entering the barn attacked the serpent, and forking him through at the first blow, held him aloft. In this position the farmer's valiant friends banged at the serpent most powerfully till they were satisfied the life was out of him. They then carried off his carcass to a house not far distant, where more knowing sort of folks resided, who, as may be imagined, enjoyed no little amusement and laughter at the ridiculous mistake of the clown, the said serpent being nothing else than—a lady's boa!—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE BANK AND THE CURRENCY.—The Committee of the House of Lords has this week been receiving some valuable information, from mercantile men, on Bank of England affairs, the currency, and our monetary system generally. The Lords appear deeply impressed on the subject, and to have received the proofs of injury to trade, from the mismanagement of the currency, with lively attention. It is even thought that several of them have arrived at conclusions considerably at variance with their previous opinions, especially in reference to the Bank Act of 1844.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

THE LAST KING.—The *Press* gives the following as an extract from a Havre letter:—"M. R—, one of my friends, was present at the embarkation of the ex-King in a fishing-boat on Thursday last. When on the point of quitting the French soil, Louis Philippe turned towards R—, and said, 'Join the Republic frankly and sincerely, for I carry with me the French monarchy, and I shall descend with it to the tomb. I have been the last King of France. Adieu.'"

ROYAL FORETHOUGHT.—The *New York Herald*, February 20, states that agents of Louis Philippe were in New York, investing property for him in case his family should, after his death, be driven from the throne of France; and it was estimated that his ex-Majesty had 1,000,000 dollars invested in houses and American stocks in anticipation of some outbreak in France. [The statement in the *Times*, of the utter destitution of the ex-King, throws some doubt upon this.]

HAYDN AND MRS. BILLINGTON.—Every real lover of music must like Haydn's expressions to Reynolds when shown the picture of Mrs. Billington: "Yes, like, very like, but you've made a sad mistake!" "How?" "You've made her listening to the angels, you should have made the angels listening to her." Mrs. Billington sprang up, threw her arms around his neck, and kissed him.

GROWING PLANTS IN NUTSHELLS.—A correspondent of the *Gardener's Chronicle* sent a specimen plant of Verbena, five months old, growing from a nutshell, being one of many plants which he winters in the same miniature condition; and states that he has struck roses, fuchsias, pelargoniums, and indeed almost all florists' flowers, in the same way, and keeps them in perfect health through the winter in one light frame—the nutshell or a hollow acorn answering all purposes of 3 or 6-inch pots.

NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.—At length a move is made towards providing the country with a new National Gallery. A committee of the House of Commons, consisting of Lord John Russell, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Hume, Viscount Morpeth, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. Charteris, the Earl of Lincoln, Sir Benjamin Hall, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. Parker, Mr. Wakley, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Mr. Banks, has been appointed to consider the best mode of providing additional room for works of art given or purchased for the public.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (MARCH).

Do the public, in these exciting times, really read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the multifarious contents of the periodicals, which each magazine day burden the counters of the Row? We asked this of ourselves a month ago; and if our suspicions on this head were grave then, they are still graver now. For our own part, we confess that the tremendous events of the last fortnight have given to our thoughts a direction and colouring by no means in unison with the staid and sober duties of the critic. Albeit that we are enjoying the quiet of an English fireside, our imagination carries us into the tumultuous violence of the streets of Paris. The ceaseless din at the rising barricades, the shouts of "*Vive la République!*" and the roar of the *Marseillaise*, ring in our ears to the exclusion of all other sounds; while the burning throne, the pea-jacket, and the unshorn beard of the royal fugitive, are sights eventful and significant enough to shut out from our view less stirring objects. It would indeed be curious to trace the workings of men's mind in relation to this topic for many a week to come. Politicians, poets, philosophers, orators, historians, dramatists, journalists, and painters, all will be more or less affected by it, and evidence its quickening and vivifying influence. No wonder, then, that in turning over the many periodicals before us we should have looked with eagerness for any allusion to occurrences so potential, but it happens that, as most of the magazines were at press on the arrival of the French news, there is little enough to gratify the curiosity of their readers.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE has contrived to distance all its contemporaries in this respect, having an article of some length on the causes of the late Revolution. The article is, however, characterised by the cold-blooded sententiousness of the *Spectator* school, rather than by the old fire of *Fiat justitia*. The writer, too, appears inclined to assist the *Times* and *Chronicle* in repressing a generous sympathy with the Provisional Government. It does something more than

"Hint a fear and hesitate dislike"

respecting them. They are at least men of "illustrious obscurity," and better known for their virulent antipathy to England than for aught else. Further, "they have made too many warlike, and too few pacific speeches; they have nourished old sores with the fondness shown by good men to the memory of great mercies; they have long preached jealousies, separation, revenge, and conquest; and we fear that now they will not at once change their spots, and become, as they may become, missionaries of peace to the world."

If our readers wish for a copy of the "monster indictment" against Louis Philippe and his Government, here it is to hand for them at the close of the article in question. It is not wanting in either point or power:—

"The game of Orleans is ended. The roofless cottages and burning fields of Africa—the smoke of Dahara—the groans of men, and women, and children dying in its accursed caverns—the treachery to Spain—the loathsome wiles to ruin a woman, and gain a crown for a child unborn—the stoical, money-making indifference to the material and moral progress of France and her people—the hypocritical use of religion and the priests to secure the Tuileries—the wretched higgling with Poland, as the commodity of a dealer—the sale of Cracow—the attempt to plant and keep the Jesuits on the Swiss mountains—the transfer of the country's influence to the arbitrary powers of the north—the avowed falsehood of the Cabinet—the corruption of justice—the bribery of judges—the trafficking in legislation—the bloodshed in Cochinchina, to please a priest, and ensure the permanence of France in the family—the murderous attack on a small island in the southern seas—the robbery of Tahiti, and the slaughter of its children, gather altogether in a million of memories, in the week of retribution, when they are all avenged; and the exile of youth, having passed through every grade in life, and like the Bourbons, having learned nothing, is an outcast king and a wanderer in his old age! They are all revenged; but the stroke of retribution terribly shakes all nations, and many thrones tremble in the convulsions of this great earthquake."

There are other articles on topics of present interest, as "Entails and their Remedies," "The Budget and the Income-tax," and "A Word for Dr. Hampden, by a Clergyman," by this time somewhat superfluous, we should think. The writer, however, candidly admits that the Establishment is shackled by its connexion with the State, and points to the Episcopal Church of America as his model of excellence.

We find that we have laid down one Edinburgh magazine to take up another, which reminds us that, among other good things for which we are indebted to "Auld Reekie," must be reckoned some of our best periodicals. No less than six of these now lie before us; and, as we have alluded to them, we will apply our paper knife to some of their pages.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE has become a literary Nestor, for we observe that the present number bears the imposing figures, CCCLXXXIX. As usual, it is like Jaques in his sullen fits, "full

of matter," though its musings are of a less pensive kind than his, for it has several of those smart and lively sketches and tales in which it has always excelled. In particular, there is a very amusing mock-indignant denunciation of the recent adoption of Greenwich time throughout the country, with the appropriate motto—

"The time is out of joint—Oh, cursed spite!"

Its political articles are two, one being devoted to "Mr. Cobden on the National Defences," and the other bearing the short but comprehensive title, "The Budget." The first of these is, in plain terms, in the best style of genteel blackguardism. The writer is perfectly furious at "the Manchester calico-printer's" cool and daring procedure. He is mercilessly bantered on the supposed failure of his free-trade prophecies, as evidenced by recent calamities, and is assailed throughout with the coarsest invectives. In fact, "it is plain either that Cobden has been egregiously humbugged by the acute foreigners, or that he has subsided into a state of calm, settled, and imperturbable idiocy"—to which, we are satisfied, the dignified response of the great body of the English people would be, "He is not mad, most noble Maga, but speaks forth the words of truth and soberness."

In the review of the budget there is the same gross injustice as that of which the routed monopolists have elsewhere been guilty—the connecting of our commercial sufferings with the triumph of free-trade principles. The income-tax is attacked root and branch, as leading us to a system of "direct taxation, which is the most grievous and oppressive, as it is usually the most inequitable method of collecting a public revenue." We observe that, in commenting on the inequalities of the tax, the writer expends the strength of his argument rather on the exemption of Ireland, and of incomes under £150, than on laying the same tax on property-incomes and those which are precarious.

LOWE'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE is of modern date, and seems to aim at becoming a kind of religious *Blackwood*. We are rather at a loss to gather, from the somewhat lofty vagueness of the prospectus issued with the new series, what are its ruling principles; but it aspires to be "the organ and exponent of great principles, and specially as one devoted to the maintenance and dissemination of Protestant truth, and of education in all its various phases and departments, speculative and practical." The contents of the present number are—"King Robert the Bruce;" "Literature of the Masses;" "Edinburgh in the Last Century;" "Scottish Ballads;" "The Juvenile Englishman's Library;" "Modern Educationists, No. 1, Pestalozzi;" "National Peculiarities of Intellect and Taste;" "David Urquhart, M.P., and the Scottish Banks;" "The Literature of the Month." The most readable of these, at least to southern readers, are the second and fifth. The "literature of the masses" is a better, because both more significant and less offensive term, than that of "the lower orders." The subject has, of late, attracted some attention, and in this article the various periodicals and other publications which largely circulate among the half-educated portions of society are classified and described. Few of our readers, we should think, will hesitate to unite in the fervid wishes with which the writer closes his review:—

"Let us have the press baptized into the spirit of pure morality and Bible religion. Let us have, by all means, our quarterlies and monthlies; but let us add to these our penny and our halfpenny periodicals, appearing at weekly intervals: and let them be written in an earnest, attractive style; and above all, let them breathe a genuine spirit of sympathy for the masses. Let the teacher of religion and the schoolmaster be associated with the conductor of the popular periodical; and all mean jealousies and destructive heartburnings being removed far away, the blessing of the God of purity and peace shall crown the labours of the sacred triumvirate with marvellous success. O for an Aaron, meanwhile, from among the 'priesthood of letters,' to stand with his censor between the living and the dead!"

The "Juvenile Englishman's Library" is, as perhaps our readers are aware, the title of a series of works put forth by the Anglican party in the Church, the object of which is "to develop with simplicity and integrity the juvenile English Churchman's character." The article in question calls attention to these works, partly to remark on their character and tendency, but chiefly to stimulate other Christian denominations to put forth similar exertion and skill.

"Several of the series are historical volumes, others are popular tales, or narratives of fiction, through all of which, 'Church principles' are instilled. In the preface to the first volume of the series, 'Tales of the Village Children, by the Rev. J. F. Paget,' the following reason is given for publication. 'To a Churchman, not one in a hundred of the books that are put into children's hands, is free from objectionable matter. Many of these publications—especially put forth by that notorious society [the Religious Tract Society], whose opinions are, and must be from its very constitution, as many-coloured as the covers of its tracts—are full of false doctrine, heresy, and schism; and, if possible, fuller still of matters which ought not to be brought before children at all, or which are there discussed in some very injudicious, distressing, or offensive manner.'"

The Reviewer's moral is—

"If Christians would but serve their God with half

the zeal that these ecclesiastics serve their Church, the fruits of evangelical religion would more abound in the land, and doctrinal errors meet with less support and encouragement."

HOWITT'S JOURNAL exhibits as much of purpose and energy as ever, there being several well-timed articles, both in poetry and prose, as, for instance, on "Capital Punishment," "Scenes and Characters from the French Revolution," "The awakening of Italy," "The Poor and the Poor-laws," "Conspiracy against the Sugar-pot," &c.; but why does William Howitt give us so many of those hard, wooden, German engravings? From an account of the editor's visit to Edgeworthstown we extract an amusing specimen of the pertinacity and ready wit of the Irish beggar tribe:—

The old women swarmed round us at every stopping, and promised heaven and earth to us for a halfpenny. "Grove out the copper, your honour, and the Lord surround you with his blessings. Drop us a little sixpence or a little fourpenny bit, and we'll divide it faithfully, and the childer will be a praying for you as they peel the tatoes. Divide the money, your honour, and the Lord divide heaven with ye."—"Now don't be a pushing me wit my poor arm," said a woman at one place to a man at her elbow, showing an arm wrapped in bandage, no doubt to excite pity, and the thing said to catch your attention.—"I'm not pushing you," said the man.—"No, I know ye ai't," replied the woman with the politeness of a Frenchwoman, "but I am only afraid lest ye should."—"Indulge your fatherly feelings towards the poor babby whose father's at sea," exclaimed another, holding up a child towards one of the passengers.—"I have nothing," replied the gentleman, "and out of nothing, nothing can come."—"The Lord created the world out of nothing, your honour," replied the quick-witted woman.—"But I am not the Lord," said the traveller.—"Your honour's one of the Lord's creation."—"And so are you," retorted the man, "and if that gives you any power of creating something out of nothing, why don't you create a penny and not bother me for it?"—"I'm no coiner, your honour."—"Nor I either," added the traveller. "Oh! yes, your honour, you can coin the silver out of the gold, and the copper out of the silver, very aisy!"

HOGG'S WEEKLY INSTRUCTOR closes its sixth volume with the monthly part now before us, and commences the seventh with sundry improvements. We should hope that this is a rising journal, for it is compiled with great care and judgment, and calculated to be both useful and entertaining, especially to its younger readers.

We suppose that our readers will forgive us if we do not linger over such works as *WHOM TO MARRY, &c.—THE IDLER UPON TOWN*—and sundry other "social zoologies," which every month make their appearance with the magazines. They are most of them characterised by undoubted cleverness, but, the fact is, we are in danger of being overrun with these "shillingsworth of nonsense," and unless competition do not destroy the trade, we suspect that authors and readers will alike suffer both mentally and morally from the irruption.

Turning now to the religious and denominational journals, we think we can promise our readers some admirable reading this month.

We have so often had occasion to praise the *ECLECTIC REVIEW*, that we shall not be thought guilty of neglect if we now, as we are obliged to do, allude but briefly to it. It has four articles which appear to us most worthy of perusal. "The alleged illiteracy of Dissenters" is a vindication of the literary character of Dissent. The writer, however, views "with serious alarm a tendency to isolate our literature from the literature of our country," and "would as soon hear of denominational botany or anatomy as of denominational literature." The review of Lamartine's *History of the Girondists* is evidently by one well acquainted with his subject, and will now be read with far greater eagerness than it would have been a few weeks ago. A further paper is promised. "The Democratic and Aristocratic Succession to Property," is a notice of Mr. McCulloch's new work, and is full of facts and figures, which, when the law of entail and primogeniture comes to be discussed, will render good service. "The Jewish Disabilities Bill" is a review of the debate on that measure, and effectively points out the untenable nature of the ground occupied by some of its opponents, as well as the inevitable tendency of the reasoning resorted to by others who supported it. At the close of the number there is an allusion to the note appended to the last number of the *British Quarterly*, on the Educational question. From this we quote two sentences:—"Dr. Vaughan has of late laid bare, in various ways, his apprehension that his brethren's confidence towards him is diminished. Most probably it is: not however, as he insinuates, because he dares to differ from them in opinion, but because in expressing his own opinions and in representing theirs he has not evinced the intelligence, nor maintained the temper, which are binding on honourable men."

THE BAPTIST RECORD has an article on Mr. Dawson's "Church of the Age,"—a production which, wisely or unwisely, some of our contemporaries have seemed to avoid. In this instance it is calmly and skilfully discussed, the author being met on his own ground, and the contradictoriness of his sentiments pointed out. After asking for a specification of those non-essentials on which

doubt or disbelief is allowable, the writer proceeds thus:—

"But, in truth, Mr. Dawson must know very well, that if he had attempted a definition of these things—if he had presented the truths of Christ's redemption, power, and love, and of the necessary work of the Holy Spirit to make a man a Christian—he would have scattered his newly-formed congregation to the four winds of heaven. Why does he not tell us and them, plainly, what he receives and what he rejects? Why this perpetual assault upon others for their creeds, their practices, their sectarianism, their bigotry, while he himself keeps aloof from all positive faith? Has he any faith in God's Word? Is it so difficult to understand it? Or does he not, under cover of a false liberality, seek to undermine its authority, and to put aside its positive decisions upon human faith and destiny? Freedom, unity, equality, and doubt, have all their appropriate spheres of action; but the immutable truth must bound and limit them. We have no means of knowing what Mr. Dawson does believe of the spiritualisms and immutable truths of which he speaks, or what they are; but this we do know, that the views he has set forth are subversive of the faith, latitudinarian to the extent of destroying all certainty of truth, and fatal to the everlasting welfare of men. Well-meaning he may be; but he has everything to learn of the real wants of humanity, and of that truth which saves it."

We commend the UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE to the notice, not only of our readers, but of some of its contemporaries. It is cheap, ably and vigorously written, practical in its contents, and, though thoroughly religious in sentiment, altogether free from religious namby-pambyism, or everything bearing the semblance of cant. The numbers for February and March have some very reasonable articles, there being, in addition to a copious "monthly retrospect," some elaborate papers on Dr. Wardlaw's "Defence of Congregationalism," "The Writings of Emerson," and some recent productions of George Combe. At a time when the genius of Emerson may be blinding some to his Pantheistic sentiments and raving absurdities, the analytic process to which his writings are here subjected will prove serviceable. We quote the closing passage:—

"Passing over many things which our space prevents us from discussing, we hasten to notice—and we shall do no more than notice—the crowning absurdity, or rather we should say impiety, of Mr. Emerson's system. Man is a portion of God; but the incarnated Deity is, for the most part, a poor, degraded thing. 'Every man is a divinity in disguise—a god playing the fool. It seems as if Heaven had sent his insane angels into our world as to an asylum; and here they will break out into their native music, and utter at intervals the words they have heard in heaven; then the mad fit returns, and they mope and wallow like dogs.' Are these thy gods, Ralph Waldo Emerson? Is it thus that thy great abyss of existence, less pure than thine own Merrimac, evermore as it surges easteth up mire and dirt? We pity thee, child of New England—son of a land which we love. Thy genius we own; but fearful is the enmity of thy heart to Him who gave it thee. . . . Professing thyself to be wise, thou art become a fool, and wouldst change the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man. 'Be lowly wise;' and instead of assuming to be the 'owner of the sphere,' and affecting to drive the chariot of the sun, remember that thy foundation is in the dust, and that thou art but of yesterday, and knowest nothing."

"We must apologize for dwelling so long on the effusions of this atheistical dreamer. Our motive is, that our readers may know the principles of a man who is at present a somewhat conspicuous candidate for literary fame in this, as well as a popular writer in his own country. Under the lamentably misdirected patronage of some of our institutions, the public ear has been bespoken in his favour—in ignorance, we must charitably hope, of his sentiments. To show what these are, is to put our countrymen on their guard; for we cannot think it credible that reveries, as outrageous in their absurdity as in their impiety, however set off with affectations of style and occasional gleams of genius, can win attention from any man who has not renounced respect for sobriety and common sense."

George Combe is shown to be a writer of another school, but more plausible and mischievous. The Christian public are thus put on their guard:—

"But we trust that we have done enough for the object we had in view; which was to aid in unmasking Mr. Combe, and showing to our readers what he really is. It is time that the friends of Christianity were made fully aware that this man is their determined foe. Many have aided in the circulation of his writings, without having carefully perused them. They found in some parts of them, novel, practical, and useful suggestions; and without noticing the speculations destructive of religion, with which these were mixed up, they introduced them wherever their influence extended. It is believed that not a few of our ministers have been the means of introducing them into their congregational libraries. And no wonder they should find, to their deep regret, that Mr. Combe's admirers among their flocks fell away to the ranks of infidelity, which has peculiar attractions for the superficial, the inexperienced, and the unreflecting. We have but recently been made acquainted with the state of the press. To the utter dismay of the community, it has been found that there is a large excess of vicious and infidel publications over the religious and the moral. Among those of the vicious and infidel class, Mr. Combe's writings hold no mean place."

THE CHRISTIAN REFORMER has two articles interesting to all parties—one on "Congregational Psalmody," suggested by Mr. Binney's "Service of Song," a work which has delighted all its readers; and the other a careful and highly-eulogistic sketch of the late Mrs. Fry. Among the critical notices, we observe that the address recently issued by the editor of the *British Quarterly Review* is treated as "clearly a flag of distress;" and Nonconformists are appealed to, to avert the shame of

allowing "incomparably the best periodical they have ever had, to fall after a brief but brilliant course of three or four years." The writer appears to sympathize with the editor in his allusions, in a recent number, to the movement party among the Dissenters.

If our readers have gone thus far with us, they will, we should think, absolve us from the duty of noticing the magazines which yet remain—a trial of their patience which is the less needed, inasmuch as from the advanced period of the month we shall, ere long, have again to ask for their polite attention.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

EXETER HALL, LONDON.—We have a very great respect for Exeter Hall, and as much contempt as Christian charity permits for those shallow wittlings who at once display their ignorance and irreligion by sneers at that temple of benevolence in the Strand. We never pass it without a bow; which is the outward and visible sign of inward and heartfelt respect. Say that its front is narrow; admit that it is not so many-sided as a German polygon; yet it has a large heart, and wide extending sympathies. The flippant sneerers (the man who sneers, and who always puns, has neither heart nor brain), the sneerers say, Exeter Hall is so very long-sighted that it cannot see misery if it happens to be just under its nose, or vice and wretchedness abounding on this or that side of Waterloo-bridge. It would be a fair employment of the *You're another* argument were Exeter Hall to retort upon these wittlings and would-be-philosophers, and to say, that as they are best acquainted with the moral evils abounding on either side of the Thames, and contribute not a little to their growth, if the Hall did overlook them, the aforesaid flippant sneers might well care for the home department. While Exeter Hall was giving freedom to the West Indian negro; teaching the South Sea islander to build, to weave, to read; teaching the law of brotherhood to the Pariah and Brahmin of India; clothing the African with Manchester cottons, and teaching him to irrigate and till the soil, to make paper, and to print Christian precepts upon it—while, we say, Exeter Hall was doing this abroad, and despite the sneerers, building schools, and sending "home missionaries" to ignorant villagers at home, those who expend their small wit and wooden shafts upon the far off and expansive benevolence of the Hall, might, if they so chose, themselves attempt the home work, which they say Exeter Hall should exclusively attend to.—*Oxford Protestant Magazine*.

KNOWLEDGE AND FAITH.—Very contracted knowledge and feeble imagination will usually possess but a fluctuating faith in all truths remote from experience. Though our faith may go far beyond our experience, it must always be chained down by it at a distance; our conceptions of probability are limited by the analogies within our reach; the magnitude of each one's possible must bear some proportion to his actual; the invisible scenes which he imagines will be graduated by the visible which he beholds. In proportion, therefore, as our ideas are few, and the circle of our intellectual perceptions more narrowly bounded, will it be difficult for us to feel the possibility of a state so totally new, so little familiarized to us by any known resemblances to our present condition, as the futurity to which we tend. This incompetency of religious imagination is far from being exclusively attendant on what the world calls ignorance. It may be found often beneath the polished speech, the practised address, the agile faculties of men conspicuous in affairs; being as much the creation of voluntary habit, as the consequence of helpless incapacity. Aptitude for business is not power of reason; and a grandee on the exchange may be a pauper in God's universe. To calculate shrewdly is different from meditating wisely; and, where turned into an exclusive engagement, is even more hostile to it than the torpor of the entire mind.—*Rev. James Martineau*.

A FARM-HOUSE OF THE CENTRAL FLOWERY LAND.—In a small island, formed by a moat for the supply of water and the rearing of ducks and geese, well sheltered by bamboos and other trees, and nearly hid from view, stands the house, consisting of one floor only, built, when possible, of stone, in other cases of brick (of so superior a quality as to become an article of commerce with this country, and to find its way to Liverpool), or of wood. In the centre is a large hall, called the "Hall of Ancestors," common to all the family. In it are arranged the household gods (among which are invariably the Taoist divinities presiding over hearing and sight), and relics, such as an ancestral picture, in the most conspicuous part of the wall, on each side of which is an aphorism of Confucius, and in front a table, bearing incense burners, and fruits as offerings, and ornamental porcelain vases, &c. The hall also serves for a drying-room for their seeds, and a depository for the smaller implements of husbandry. It is the scene of their entertainments, many of their festivals, and the adoration of the gods; but never used for culinary purposes. This forms the nucleus of the building; around it are the dwelling-rooms of the different divisions of the tribe, and as often as a marriage takes place, an apartment is added for the newly-wedded couple, and in time, the whole presents rather the appearance of a village than a single dwelling-house. The furniture of each family consists of a bed highly ornamented, in many cases carved, and richly inlaid with ivory; a few high-backed chairs, often of bamboo; a plain, polished round table; washing utensils of brass; and, in one corner of the room, cooking utensils, consisting of

a block fire-place, in which a few round pans are set with masonry, though in the larger establishments the kitchen is a separate building. Around the room are several red varnished cabinets, and in these apartments the females are employed in the household duties of needlework, spinning, &c., a spinning wheel and loom forming necessary appendages to each farm-house in those parts where cotton is grown. Nearly everything for the use of the family is home made—agricultural instruments are home made and repaired; cotton is grown, and spun, and made into clothes; silkworms are reared, and all the process of winding and weaving done by the family; flour is ground, cakes are baked, and sham shoo is distilled from rice, and as much as required stored, the rest, and whatever other produce not wanted for home consumption, is either exchanged for other necessities amongst the neighbours, or sent to some town in the vicinity to find a market.—*Five Years in China*.

GLEANINGS.

"It is a mortifying reflection," says Dr. Johnson, "for any man to consider what he has done compared with what he might have done."

Dr. Wiseman has caused to be inserted in the Roman official *Gazette* an announcement that he is not connected with the London journal the *Tablet*, and is far from following its exaggerated maxims.

According to the *Boston Chronotype*, Cooper, the novelist, is spoken of as Secretary of the Navy, in case of the election of General Taylor to the Presidency.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.—The following prediction appears in *Moore's Almanack* this year, for the beginning of March:—"A certain monarch, 'the Napoleon of peace,' may require all his prudence and power to restrain the revolutionary spirit of his people. *Barri-cades are not yet obsolete.*"

A correspondent of the *Boston Chronotype* says:—"If you mean to give me divine authority for this Mexican war, show me the chapter and verse in which it is declared.—Thus saith the Lord to James K. Polk, Go up with thy generals, thy captains, thy ruffians, and thy drunkards, and destroy me these heathen Mexicans."

M. Lamartine is married to an English lady; and M. Marast, when in England in 1834, also married an Englishwoman.

IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NO ONE ANY GOOD.—The disorderly crowds in Trafalgar-square have swept away the hoarding from the base of the Nelson column! It needed a supernatural interposition.—*The Builder*.

PUZZLES FOR FOREIGNERS.

1. Wife, make me some dumplings of dough,
They're better than meat for my cough;
Pray let them be boiled till hot though;
But not till they're heavy or tough.
2. Now I must be off to the plough;
And the boys, when they've had enough,
Must keep the flies off with a bough,
While the old mare drinks at the trough.

The *Tipperary Free Press* reports a saying of the excellent Father Mathew at a recent meeting:—"In the town of Tipperary alone, in the past year, £10,000 was consumed in whisky and porter; if all the money laid out in drink for the last two years was better employed, there would not be one hungry man in the land."

MOTIVE POWER BY ELECTRICITY OR ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.—Mr. A. Doull, of Euston-grove, has suggested a plan for the application of electro-magnetism to motive power, particularly locomotion on railways. It consists of a carriage similar to a first or second-class railway carriage, with six wheels, the four outer only having flanges; the two central wheels are constructed of a series of electro-magnets radiating from the centre, and placed as close to each other as possible, leaving room for the non-conducting substance. They are to be connected by plates of hard wood, bolted together, care being taken that no metallic contact takes place with the magnets. Supposing the wheel to be divided into four quadrants, the magnets in one, resting on the rail, being positively electrified, would be successively attracted by the metal, while the magnets on the opposite quadrant are attracted by a stout iron rail, placed as close as possible, without being in actual contact; the other quadrants, being negatively electrified, are not attracted by the rails. By this means the author presumes a progressive motion of great power would be obtained.

The new ocean steamer "Herman," of 1,950 tons burden, and equal horse-power with the "Washington," was to leave New York for Bremen on the 20th of March.

The tubular bridge at Conway has been raised and fixed without accident.

There is now exhibiting at Nottingham a "Yorkshire giant," who is nearly eight feet high and weighs 462 pounds. His father, a farmer, was six feet six inches high, his mother six feet, and all the children were taller than the mother: one daughter was seven feet two inches.

We rather admire the delicacy shown in an advertisement in the *Sydney Herald*, October 17:—"Mr. W. H. Wells, compiler of the Geographical Dictionary of the Australian Colonies, hints to the numerous subscribers that the work is rapidly progressing, and will be as early as possible presented to them."

The students of Marischal College, Aberdeen, have elected Lord Robertson as their lord rector; the other candidate brought forward was Mr. Disraeli, M.P., but his lordship had a majority in all the nations.

Burritt's Christian Citizen states that a petition has been presented to the legislature of Alabama that Charles Frederick Kellessinti Von Poniatowski La Poggeat De La Ferrasse De La Pooquellairre Nommene Pavillion may be permitted to change his name to Francis Duncan.

We (*Post*) have received the following piece of atrocity from Oxford:—"It is an affecting circumstance that Louis Philippe dismissed M. Guizot with Thiers (tears) in his eye." We understand the perpetrator was rusticated from Christ Church for the offence.

A NARROW-MINDED RELIGIONIST.—Mr. T. sees religion not as a sphere, but as a line; and it is the identical line in which he is moving. He is like an American buffalo—sees right forward, but nothing on the right or on the left. He would not perceive a legion of angels or of devils at the distance of ten yards on the one side or the other.—*John Foster.*

EPISCOPAL WIT.—Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, alluding to a bill brought into the House of Lords, said, "That he had prophesied that the bill would be attempted at the present session, and he was sorry to find that he had proved a true prophet." Lord Coningsby desired the House to remark that one of the right reverends had set himself up as a prophet; but, for his part, he did not know what prophet to liken him to, unless to that furious prophet Balaam, who was reproved by his own ass. The bishop replied, "Since the noble lord has discovered in our manners such a similitude, I am well content to be compared to the prophet Balaam, but, my lords, I am at a loss how to make out the other part of the parallel. I am sure I have been reproved by nobody but his lordship." A burst of laughter followed the castigation.

PRONUNCIATION OF GUTTA PERCHA.—Dr. W. Montgomerie, who first introduced this extraordinary natural production, Gutta Percha, to the notice of the British public, speaking of its correct pronunciation, observes—"The name is a pure Malayan one, 'gutta' meaning the gum, or concrete juice of a plant, and 'percha' the particular tree from which this is procured. The *ch* is not pronounced hard like a *k*; but like the *ch* in the English name of the fish perch."

Foxhunting seems to be declining in Leicestershire, for the number of horses belonging to members of the Melton hunt now stabled in that town, is only 204, or 70 less than the number shown by an average for the last five years.

SOUND VISIBLE!—In this age of wonders, what will the world think when we assure it that a method has been discovered and matured by which *sound will be made visible to the human eye*, its various forms and waves demonstrated to sight, and the power to discriminate between the tones of one musical instrument and another be as complete as to observe the action of water when disturbed by any material cause. The experiments, we believe, are likely to be ere long repeated in the Royal Society. The exhibition of effects on fine sand has probably led to this astonishing issue.—*Literary Gazette.*

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.—Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but cultivated them at fifty years of age, and produced good fruit. His early years were chiefly passed in farming, which greatly diverted him from his studies; but a remarkable disappointment respecting a contested estate disgusted him with these occupations. Resolved to attach himself to regular studies and literary society, he sold his farms, and became the most learned antiquary and lawyer.

Dost Mahomed Khan, the Ameer of Cabool, is said to have sent twenty pairs of curious pheasants as a present to the Queen.

HAPPY LAND.—There is not a single pauper in or belonging to the parishes of Tremaine and Tresmer, which parishes belong to the Launceston union; the population of the former is about 120, and the latter about 175.—*Western Times.*

The *Athenæum* states that two Sanscrit comedies, known by their titles only to Professor H. H. Wilson, have been discovered by Captain A. Cunningham, in Chinese Tartary.

The *Limerick Examiner* tells of a strange wedding at Garrydoolis. Just before the nuptials the police arrived to arrest the bride, charged with having abetted her brother in a recent abduction case! The very considerate constables, however, allowed the ceremony to be completed, and then hurried the bride to prison!

The Rev. F. Close, preaching in Cheltenham on Sunday week, described as "bloodhounds" those Frenchmen who overturned the late perfidious rulers of France. The designation would be more correctly applied to the men who enforced the abdication of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of Cheltenham College.—*Gateshead Observer.*

Assuredly F. M. the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Ellesmere have a dash of the "true prophet." The French princes have invaded England and taken possession of some of the royal palaces.—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

The *Guernsey Comet* mentions the fearful rumours that prevailed in that island before authentic intelligence was received from France. Paris was in flames in five or six different places—the Bank had been consumed—the Municipal Guard cut to pieces to a man—the Duke de Nemours and M. Guizot were put to the sword—and to crown all 50,000 men had been slaughtered.

TRUTH STRONGER THAN FICTION.—A Turkish poet, named Essaleff Effendi, whose works have been in great favour with the Sultan, lately died at Constantinople, leaving an amount of piastres representing £10,000 sterling towards rendering the streets of Constantinople more healthy, and the remainder of his fortune for the sanitary improvement of his native town, Smyrna.

During the debate on the window-duty, General Evans, usually a quiet speaker, waxed warm, and "suited the action to the word." Lord John Russell sat immediately before him; and the gallant speaker, in one of his flourishes, inadvertently brought his hand into contact with the premier's head, and sent his hat rolling upon the floor. The House roared with laughter. His lordship looked back as much as to say, "Did you mean that?" and then, instead of running away like Louis Philippe, quietly picked up his crown, and replaced it on his head.

FILING NEWSPAPERS.—One of the many things which I have to regret, when I review my past life, is, that I did not, from my earliest youth, at least as soon as I was able to do it, take and preserve—I believe the technical word is "file"—some good newspaper. How interesting would it be now to a sexagenarian to look into the papers which he read when he was twelve or sixteen, or twenty years old! How many events would this call to mind which he has entirely forgotten! How many interesting associations and feelings would it revive! What a view would it give of past years! What knowledge would it preserve by assisting the memory!

And how many valuable purposes of a literary kind, even, might it be rendered subservient to! How much do I wish that I could look into such a record when composing this short article! But newspapers are quite different things now from what they were sixty, or even twenty years ago. They are unspeakably more interesting and valuable; in this respect, at least (I believe in many others), these times are better than the former. Formerly the editors of newspapers were obliged to strain their wits and exhaust their means in order to obtain matter to fill their pages. Now, the great difficulty is, to insert all the valuable interesting materials that are poured upon them from every part of the world, and from every grade and phase of society. Now, newspapers contain many of the best thoughts of the most highly gifted men, on the most momentous subjects, and their reports and statements are far more accurate than they formerly were or could be. They have repudiated the character for lying they once had, and have become records of truth.—*Correspondent of the British Banner.*

During the Protectorate, a Church of England clergyman, warmly attached to the house of Stuart, was wont to use the following prayer, which by proper emphasis was rendered significant enough:—"Oh Lord, who has put a sword into the hand of thy servant Oliver, put it into his heart also—to do thy will."

The Italian tri-colour is green, white, and red. The French tri-colour is red, blue, and white—formerly the household livery of *Egalité*, Duke of Orleans. The buff and blue, of the Whig party, when George the Third was king, was the livery of Fox.

In consequence of the death of Lord Granville Somerset, the hounds of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort will not meet until after the funeral.—*Bath Herald.* [Very considerate in the hounds!]

EXPERIENCE versus SPECULATION.—[Advertisement.]—It is not a speculative opinion, but a fact which thousands have demonstrated, that JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES are unparalleled, first, as regards strength, a most important principle in good Coffee; secondly, richness and mellowness, a necessary adjunct to strength, and without which Coffee would be bitter and stringent; and, thirdly, aromatic flavour, a principle which renders good Coffee both pleasant to the palate, and refreshing to the system. JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES are sold only by his Agents, who are being appointed for every Town and locality throughout the kingdom. All applications for the same must be addressed to JOHN CASSELL, Abchurch Lane, London.

BIRTHS.

March 6, at Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, Mrs. J. P. RODGER, of a son.

March 6, the wife of the Rev. J. W. PHAIR, Little Hadham, Herts, of a son.

March 7, the wife of the Rev. F. W. HEATHCOTE, Hitchin, Herts, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 1, at the Independent Chapel, St. Albans, by the Rev. J. Harris, D. DIMOCK to MARY ADAMS.

Feb. 24, at the Independent Chapel, St. Albans, by the Rev. J. Harris, JAMES BROTHERS to ANN SADDINGTON.

March 2, at Lower Peover, Mr. GEORGE SLATER, of Hulme Hills, near Northwich (late itinerant minister of the Wesleyan Association), to MARY ANN ELLEN PARSCOTT, daughter of Mr. J. RAVENSCROFT, of the Cape-house, Lostock, Cheshire.

March 3, at the Independent Chapel, Harting, Sussex, by the Rev. J. Morgan, Mr. GEORGE TULETT, of Harting, to Miss MARY ANN REESTALL, of Rogate.

March 6, in Duke's-alley Chapel, Bolton, Lancashire, by the Rev. A. Bateson, Mr. JAMES BANKS to Miss MARGARET CROMPTON, both of Egerton.

March 6, at the Independent Chapel, St. Alban's, by the Rev. J. Harris, EDWARD GRAY to MARY ANN SLOW.

March 6, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr. RICHARD WALTON, draper, to ANN HARRIET, youngest daughter of Mr. DOCKER, builder, all of Warwick.

March 9, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roaf, the Rev. F. C. DOWTHWAITE, late of Staleybridge, to Miss STRONG, of Orrell, Lancashire.

March 9, at Blunham Dissenting Chapel, by the Rev. C. Morrell, Mr. JOHN USHER, auctioneer and surveyor, Blunham, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR, of Potton.

March 15, at Hanover Chapel, Peckham, by the Rev. T. Binney ROBERT, eldest son of R. FORMAN, Esq., Abbot's-hill, Derby, to CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the late B. HANSON, Esq., Hackney.

DEATHS.

Feb. 28, aged 32, Mr. ALAN LETT, a useful and beloved member of the Congregational Chapel, Stourbridge.

March 8, at Belitha-terrace, Barnsbury, Mrs. BENJAMIN HARRISON HUNTER.

March 9, at two o'clock, a.m., at her residence at Twickenham, ISABELLA CAROLINE, Dowager Lady CAWDORE. Her ladyship, who was eldest daughter of the late Earl of Carlisle, was in her 77th year.

March 9, at Brighton, after a long illness, in his 85th year, Lord GEORGE SEYMOUR.

March 9, at her residence, Perrypond, Abergavenny, ANNE, relict of the late J. CONWAY, Esq., Ponthyrduyryn tin works.

March 12, aged 5 weeks, JOHN EDWIN, son of the Rev. R. E. FORSAITH, of Royston.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Money Market, after the recent extraordinary events and fluctuations, has not nearly resumed its ordinary tranquillity, and prices have only been up 2 to 2½ per cent. upon the lowest point of depression. Had it not been for a continuous influx of small amounts of money for investment in the Funds, it is questionable whether even this rally would have taken place. Fears are naturally entertained of large failures between this date and the 13th proximo. Upon the whole the prices of Consols have ranged during the past week about 2 per cent. The metropolitan riots have had little effect upon the quotations of Stock. Nor have those in the provinces excited any particular degree of alarm as to their result. The effect, however, has been unfavourable to many portions of the trading and manufacturing interests, while the doubtful state of affairs abroad continues to check the exportation of textile goods.

The Railway Share Market has been weak since our last, the influence of the Funds being necessarily felt. The depression in the French lines, however, has been extraordinary, though not under circumstances to be wondered at. Great North of England have varied

about 2½, Great Western 5, North Western 7, Midland 7; York, Newcastle, and Berwick 3½, Caledonian 2½, Brighton 2½, and South Eastern 3½. Paris and Orleans have varied 5, Paris and Rouen 4, Boulogne and Amiens 2½, and Northern of France 3 per share.

The majority of the Continental Funds quoted in the official list have been little inquired after during the past week, and those compelled to realize have done so with severe loss. The following quotations will show how injuriously have been affected those investments. Spanish Five per Cents. have been 13½ and 11½, Three per Cents. 24½ and 22½. Portuguese Four per Cents. 17 and 16½, Brazilian 77 and 79, Chilean 90 and 88½, Peruvian 26 and 24½, Russian 98 and 95, Belgian 60 and 65, Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. 45 and 41, and the Four per Cents. 74 and 69.

MONDAY.—The dealings in Consols to-day were neither numerous nor of much importance. The fluctuations in prices were limited, and the market left off very much as it opened. A generally uneasy and gloomy feeling, however, was apparent. Consols opened flat, at a slight decline upon the latest quotations of Saturday, and fell to 80½, at which some business was done. They then recovered, but again declined, and left off heavy at 80½ to 1 for Money and Account. The details of the financial *exposé* by M. Garnier Pagès have to-day been the chief subject of attention in the city, and if anything had been wanting to complete the distrust now entertained with regard to French securities, no document could have been furnished more effective for the purpose. The business letters from Paris this afternoon are of a disastrous character, the suspension of the important banking firm of Lafitte, Blount, and Co. being announced, together with those of M. Charles Pagny and M. Philip Fourchon. The expectations regarding the attempt to effect the resumption of the bank of Gouin and Co. appear also to be far from sanguine.

The advices from the continent received on Monday afternoon are again depressing. From Vienna, Berlin, and Frankfurt, the accounts respecting the position of the several Bourses are decidedly unfavourable. At Vienna the prices of the public securities continued to decline, and at Berlin the fall had been accompanied by the failure of several bankers, among whom were Firmin Kirckheim; Hirschfeld and Wolff; and M. Heyman; while from Frankfurt we learn that the news of Gouin's stoppage at Paris had created much distrust, and effectually checked the favourable reaction that had recently occurred in most classes of stocks. The latest information from Amsterdam announces further weakness in prices on the Bourse, Dutch and Spanish particularly suffering from sales effected on the behalf of parties compelled to realize to support their credit. The letters from Antwerp and Brussels give nothing worthy of notice. From Dordt the failure is announced of J. F. de Courts and Co., in the oil and grain trade.

MANCHESTER.—This market during the week has been in a most unsatisfactory condition, there having been an almost total suspension of business. Continental shippers are operating only for pressing orders, and these are done on a very limited scale; there have been a few small purchases of inferior cloths for the East Indies, and some small parcels to assort the home trade. Prices have a downward tendency, and everything looks very gloomy. A continuance of the present state of things for another month would inevitably compel a general recurrence to the short-time again. The town is quiet, and all apprehensions of a serious disturbance of the peace are at an end.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, March 10th.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 4th day of March, 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued	28,905,830
Government Debt..	11,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	12,762,502
Silver Bullion	1,443,328
£28,905,830	£28,905,830

Dated the 9th day of March, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000
Reserve	3,980,840
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,574,785
Other Deposits	9,219,804
Seven-day and other Bills	830,260
£35,188,689	£35,188,689

Dated the 9th day of March, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BECK, EDWARD, Ipswich, doctor of medicine.

BANKRUPTS.

BAKER, JAMES, Staunton-upon-Wye, Hereford, victualler, March 22, April 19: solicitors, Mr. Edward Pritchard, Hereford; and Mr. John Richard Bloxham, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

BATESON, GEORGE THOMAS, Warrington, Lancaster, iron founder, March 28, April 18: solicitors, Messrs. Rowley and

Taylor, 28, Princess-street, Manchester; and Messrs. W. and H. P. Sharp, 2, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, London.

BLACKWELL, CHARLES EDWARD, and DUNSFORD, JAMES NEWMAN, Newbiggin by the Sea, Northumberland, brewers, March 30, April 12: solicitors, Mr. M. L. Jobling, Mosley-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Bell, Brodric, and Bell, 9, Bow Church-yard, Cheapside, London.

CHAFFLE, JOHN BRYANT, Orange-grove, Bath, victualler, March 23, April 20: solicitors, Mr. Cyrus Jay, 15, Serjeants'-inn, London; and Mr. T. Crosby, St. John's-bridge, Bristol.

CHANDLER, THOMAS, Brimscombe, Minchinhampton, Gloucester, innkeeper and baker, March 28, May 2: solicitor, Mr. Wittell, Stroud.

EVANS, RICHARD, the Cross, Carmarthen, stationer, March 24, May 2: solicitor, Mr. Parry, Carmarthen.

HANNAY, JOHN MILROY, late of Liverpool, and now of Birkenhead, stock and share broker, March 22, April 19: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Bell, Union-court, Liverpool.

HARRISON, THOMAS, Church Gresley and Wooden Box, Derby, earthenware manufacturer, March 24, April 14: solicitors, Mr. Henry Kelsall, Chester; and Messrs. Enfield and Son, Nottingham.

HELM, WILLIAM, late of Lancaster, but now of Ellor-street, Salford, cabinet joiner, March 23, April 12: solicitors, Mr. R. B. B. Cobbett, 6, Maraden-street, Manchester; and Mr. W. F. Spinks, 39, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London.

LEE, WILLIAM, Honiton, Devonshire, builder, March 23, April 20: solicitors, Messrs. Townshend and Stamp, Honiton; Mr. J. Daw, Bedford-circus, Exeter; and Messrs. Robinson and Barlow, 26, Essex-street, Strand, London.

MASON, JAMES OLIVER, MASON, JOHN, and MASON, ALFRED, 6, New Broad-street, City, merchants, March 23, May 18: solicitors, Messrs. Rickards and Walker, 29, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

M'KEE, DAVID, 95, Upper Thames-street, City, wholesale cheesemonger, March 21, April 18: solicitors, Messrs. Wire and Child, 9, St. Swithin's-lane, City.

NAISH, GEORGE SANDERS, and GLENNIE, THOMAS INKSON, 44, Farringdon-street, Snow-hill, City, ironmongers and brass-founders, March 24, April 18: solicitor, Mr. Paxon, 43, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

OWEN, JOHN, Dawley, Salop, retail brewer, March 21, April 18: solicitors, Mr. Charles Stanley, 16, Millman-street, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. John Smith, Temple-street, Birmingham.

PRENTICE, SAMUEL, Boxford, Suffolk, licensed victualler, March 23, April 22: solicitors, Mr. Thomas Smith, Furnival's-inn; and Mr. Pownall, Ipswich.

PARKINSON, WILLIAM, Coppock-nook, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer and provision shopkeeper, March 20, April 12: solicitors, Messrs. Hall, Mourilyan, and Rowall, 2, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, London; and Mr. William Aspinall, 2, Rugeley, Manchester.

PLUMLEY, JAMES, Bower Ashton, Somersetshire, market gardener, March 21, April 18: solicitor, Mr. Phippen, Bristol.

PRINCE, HENRY, High-street, Exeter, furrier, March 23, April 19: solicitors, Messrs. Soles and Turner, Aldermanbury, London; and Mr. John Stogdon, 23, Southernhay, Exeter.

RANDALL, JOSEPH, Bristol, painter and innkeeper, March 23, April 20: solicitors, Mr. Boykett, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. J. Ayre, jun., Bristol.

ROBERTS, EDWARD, Texteth-park, Liverpool, saddler, March 23, April 20: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn, London; and Messrs. Avison and Co., Liverpool.

SHEPHERD, JAMES, Bristol, leather-seller, March 23, April 18: solicitor, Mr. J. K. Habersfield, Bristol.

TOMLINSON, WILLIAM, Rochdale, Lancashire, butcher and pork dealer, March 22, April 13: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple, London; and Mr. James Lord, Rochdale.

TYLER, WALTER, otherwise TYLER, WILLIAM HENRY, High-street, Bristol, stationer, March 23, April 20: solicitors, Mr. Boykett, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. J. Ayre, jun., Bristol.

WING, JOHN, Trinity-street, Cambridge, innkeeper, March 21, April 18: solicitors, Mr. Englehart, 3, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's-commons; and Mr. Frederick Barlow, St. Andrew-street, Cambridge.

WILLIAMS, WATKYN, Brecon, draper, March 22, April 18: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, 68, Aldermanbury.

CUMMING, JOHN, sen., and CUMMING, JOHN, jun., Dalry, merchants, March 4.

LAMONT, WILLIAM, jun., Grangemouth, now in Glasgow, merchant and shipping agent, March 6.

HARON, DAVID, Glasgow, ship chandler, March 6.

HART, ROBERT, Killyth, paper maker, March 4.

HOWIE, JAMES, Glasgow, share broker, March 4.

MCGOWAN, WATSON, and CO., Greenock, merchants, March 8.

SMITH, JOHN, SMITH, JAMES, and BELL DAVID, Glasgow wholesale tea dealers, March 4.

CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, Darlington, plumber and glazier, second div. of 1s. 6d.; on Saturday, March 11, or any subsequent Saturday—John Bainton Gillett, Apperley-bridge, York, dyer, second div. of 4d.; March 20—George Morton, Leeds, paper stainer, first div. of 3s. 4d.; March 13—Jonas Haley, Batley Carr, York, machine maker, first div. of 5s. 6d.; March 20—Kahberry Kettlewell, Leeds, silversmith, first div. of 3s. 6d.; March 13—William Smith, Bramham, York, brick and tile maker, first div. of 5s.; March 13—Richard Dalry Pawsen, Leeds, apothecary, first div. of 3s. 4d.; March 20—John Simpkin Anstwick, Bradford, York, linen draper, first div. of 4s.; March 20—George Henry Lupton, Leeds, flax spinner, first div. of 1s. 3d.; March 13—Frederick Glover, Leeds, dyer, first div. of 10-16ths of a penny, on any Tuesday—J. and Z. Wilkinson, Clayton Heights, final div. of 2s. 6d.; March 14, or any subsequent Tuesday—J. and J. Garsed, Leeds, flax manufacturers, third div. of 3d.; March 14, or any subsequent Tuesday.

Tuesday, March 14.

ARMFIELD, GEORGE, and BARBER, ROBERT WRIGHT, Croydon, coach builders, March 24, April 28: solicitor, Mr. J. Bowen May, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

BAKER, JAMES, 9, George-street, Hanover-square, tailor, March 22, April 28: solicitors, Messrs. Gadsden and Flower, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.

HARBER, BENJAMIN, Nottingham, dealer in lace, March 24, April 28: solicitors, Mr. A. Jones, Size-lane, London; and Mr. J. Brewster, Nottingham.

BECKETT, JONATHAN, Liverpool, ironmonger, March 24, April 19: solicitors, Messrs. Hall and Co., Verulam-buildings, London; and Mr. Neal, Liverpool.

CLEMENTSON, FRANCIS, Shelton, earthenware manufacturer, March 22, April 20: solicitor, Mr. R. Stevenson, Hanley.

COLLETT, CHARLES MINORS, late of Mill-street, Lambeth, biscuit baker, now of Hammersmith, and Lincoln's-inn-fields, attorney, March 24, April 28: solicitor, Mr. A. M'Arthur Low, 65, Chancery-lane.

DICKINSON, WESTMAN, Clayton West, corn dealer, March 27, April 17: solicitors, Mr. Bower, Tokenhouse-yard, London; and Mr. Sykes, Wakefield.

DYNE, WILLIAM, 7, Rochester-terrace, High-street, Stoke Newington, corn-dealer, March 22, April 28: solicitor, Mr. Thripp, 2, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street, City.

FULLER, WILLIAM, 80, Hoxton Old-town, carman, March 25, April 28: solicitors, Messrs. J. T. and H. Baddeley, 12, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.

FRANCIS, FREDERICK, Folkestone, furnishing ironmonger, March 20, May 1: solicitor, Mr. Young, Warwick-square.

HARTLEY, JOHN, Bury, machine maker, March 30, April 15: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. H. Blair, Manchester.

HONE, EDWARD GOUGH, Liverpool, licensed victualler, March 22, April 18: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. Dewhurst, Liverpool.

HOPKIN, JOHN, Tunbridge-wells, grocer, March 23, May 2: solicitor, Mr. Becke, Bedford-row.

HOSKEN, JOSEPH, Southampton, builder, March 24, April 28: solicitor, Mr. Green, 31, Walbrook, London.

INWARDS, WILLIAM, Luton, straw plait merchant, March 28, April 25: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Flewa, Old Jewry-chambers.

JONES, WILLIAM BENJAMIN, Liverpool, hatter, March 27, April 18: solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Greatley, Liverpool.

MULLETT, JOHN, Shaftesbury, tailor, March 30, April 24: solicitors, Messrs. Venning and Co., Tokenhouse-yard.

MORGAN, CHRISTOPHER, Leeds, tea dealer, March 30, April 27: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Naylor, Leeds.

NEAVES, JOHN, Coles-terrace, Islington, plumber, March 23, May 6: solicitor, Mr. Conquest, Moorgate-street.

ORDOYNO, JACOB, 42, Swan-place, Old Kent-road, hoop-bender, March 22, April 27: solicitor, Mr. Scargill, 2, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.

PARKER, JOHN, Oxford, brewer, March 28, April 25: solicitors, Messrs. Nicholson and Parker, 48, Lime-street, City.

PORTER, JOHN, Wormwood-street, City, cheese factor, March 23, April 22: solicitors, Messrs. Wilde and Co., College-hill.

PENNY, WILLIAM, Newport, Monmouthshire, brewer, March 30, May 2: solicitors, Messrs. Phippen and Craven, Bristol.

PIE, ROBERT, Weston-under-Penyard, butcher, March 25, April 18: solicitors, Messrs. Hall and Minnett, Ross; and Mr. W. H. Reece, Birmingham.

SMITH, JOHN, Little Bolton and Kearsley, roller maker, April 3 and 17: solicitors, Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester; and Mr. J. Abbott, 46, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

SINCLAIR, JOHN, Liverpool, tailor, March 31, April 19: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Greatley, Liverpool.

TAYLOR, RICHARD, Liverpool, soap manufacturer, March 31, April 18: solicitors, Messrs. Keighley and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Holden, Liverpool.

TATTERSALL, THOMAS, Liverpool, corn merchant, March 27, April 18: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Frodsham, Liverpool.

THOMPSON, EDWARD, Kingston-upon-Hull, hosier, March 29, April 19: solicitors, Messrs. Tilson and Co., Coleman-street, London; and Messrs. Wells and Smith, Hull.

CROOKSTON, AGNES, Brewsterford, innkeeper, March 22, April 12.

FINLAYSON, JAMES, and Co., Glasgow, flax spinners, March 20, April 10.

MANN, ROBERT, Dundee, boot and shoe maker, March 18, April 8.

YOUNG, DAVID, and Co., Paisley, grocers, March 10, April 10.

JOSEPH WATSON DEWARBY, farmer, first and final div. of 1s. 6d.; at 7, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, any Tuesday—George Calam, Manchester, shawl manufacturer, first div. of 6s. 1d.; at 6, Charlotte-street, Manchester, March 28 and any subsequent Tuesday—Joseph Edwards Gardiner, Birmingham, grocer, first div. of 1s. 3d.; at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—Richard Almond, Orrell, Lancashire, coal dealer, final div. of 1d.; and the first and second divs. of 2s. 8d. on new proofs; at 11, Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, March 16 and any subsequent Thursday—Thomas Higginson, Liverpool, pawnbroker, final div. of 5s. 3d.; and the first, second, and third divs. of 5s. 6d.; at 11, Eldon-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool, March 16 and any subsequent Thursday.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, March 13.

The supply of Wheat to-day from the near counties was very limited, and the best dry qualities sold readily to the millers at 1s. to 2s. advance on last week's prices. Foreign free Wheat was in more request but not dearer, though held more firmly for an advance. For Flour there was an increased demand, without any alteration in prices. Barley and Malts went off more readily. Beans met with a very slow sale. Peas were much neglected, and white Peas 2s. to 3s. cheaper. Good Oats sold pretty freely on fully as good terms, although we had several arrivals of Foreign and more expected. Linseed Cakes in less demand. Cloverseeds still meet with very limited sales. The current prices as under.

Wheat, Red	4s. to 5s.	Peas, Hog	3s. to 3s. 6d.
White	4s. 5d. to 5s. 1d.	Maple	3s. 5d. to 3s. 8d.
Barley	3s. 6d. to 4s. 1d.	Boilers	3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.
Oats	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Beans, Ticks	2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.
Rye	3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	Pigeon	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.
Beans	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Harrow	3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.
Peas	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Oats, Feed	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
		Fine	2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.
		Poland	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.
		Potato	2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.

		DUTIES.			
		s.	d.		
Wheat	7	0	Rye	2	6
Barley	2	6	Beans	2	6
Oats	2	6	Peas	2	6

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 13.

Although the attendance of both town and country buyers was by no means large, the Beef trade was steady at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, the prices paid on this day se'nnight.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 13.

Although the attendance of both town and country buyers was by no means large, the Beef trade was steady at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, the prices paid on this day's night, at which a good clearance was effected. A few of the prime cuts sold at 4s. 8d., but the general top quotation for Beef was 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. The numbers of Sheep were again very small, the time of year considered; but their quality was prime. The best old Downs moved off readily at fully last week's prices—viz., from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lbs.; but there was not so brisk a demand for other breeds, yet their quotations were well supported. About 800 short sheep were in the market. Downs out of the wool produced from 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8 lbs. For Calves the supply of which was moderately extensive, the demand was firm, and the late advance in the quotations was paid in every instance. Prime small Porkers sold readily at full prices. All other Pigs were a dull inquiry.

Prices per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.	Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.
Mutton	3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.

Beasts	Sheep	Calves	Pigs
Friday	909	2,950	194
Monday	3,309	14,850	116

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, March 13.

Inferior Beef	3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.
Middle Beef	3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	Mid. ditto	4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.
Prime Beef	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Prime ditto	4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.
Small Beef	3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.	Small ditto	4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.
Large Pork	3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Small Pork	4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—We have not the slightest improvement to notice in the tone of the Seed trade, and the trifling business done this morning was at much the same terms as before.

Cloverseed, red	38s. to 40s.	Blue	50s. to 52s.	White	46s. to 48s.
Cow Grass	38s. to 40s.	Blue	50s. to 52s.	White	46s. to 48s.
Linseed (per qr.)	sowing 56s. to 60s.	crushing 44s. to 48s.			
Linseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each)	£13 10s. to £13 15s.				
Trefoil (per cwt.)	15s. to 16s.				
Rapeseed, new (per last)	£28 to £31				
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£5 15s. to £6				
Mustard (per bushel) white	6s. to 9s.	brown	8s. to 10s.		
Canary (per quarter)	68s. to 70s.	fine	72s. to 73s.		
Tares, Spring (per bushel)	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.				

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

Our markets in the past week were steady; business for the most part slow and limited.—Butter.—Irish in fair demand at previous rates. Foreign in more request. The finer kinds 2s. to 4s. per cwt. dearer.—Bacon.—Irish singed sides sold at a moderate extent; prices as last quoted, except for choice quality mildly cured; for such 1s. per cwt. advance was obtained in retail quantities. American singed and scalded sides were saleable at last quotations, and partially at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Bale and Tierce Middles, Hams, and Lard as last reported.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.

Butter, per cwt.	108 to 112	Cheese, per cwt.	60 to 64
Dorset	94 .. 98	Double Gloucester	58 .. 64
Carlton	86 .. 88	Single	58 .. 64
Silgo	86 .. 88	Cheshire	56 .. 70
Cork, 1st	88 .. 94	Derby	62 .. 66
Waterford	88 .. 94	American	40 .. 48
Limerick	86 .. 90	Edam and Gouda	46 .. 50
Foreign, prime—		Bacon, new	64 .. 68
Friesland	106 .. 108	Middle	46 .. 60
Kiel	94 .. 102	Hams, Irish	66 .. 70
Fresh Butter, per doz.		Westmoreland	84 .. 88
12s. 6d. to 13s. 0d.		York	84 .. 88

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, March 11.—The market continues to be well supplied with vegetables and with most kinds of winter fruit. Pine-apples, however, are scarcer. The supply of foreign Grapes is well kept up. Pears and Apples are as plentiful as could be expected, considering the season. Of the former, specimens of Beurré Rance, Easter Beurré, and Ne plus Meuris may be bought at from 3s. to 4s. per dozen. Nuts are sufficient for the demand. Filberts fetch from 14s. to 20s. per 100 lbs. Oranges are abundant. Lemons are moderately plentiful. A few forced Strawberries have made their appearance. Of Vegetables, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Greens, &c., are plentiful. Asparagus and Seakale may be obtained at last week's prices. A few French Beans have been sold at from 3s. to 4s. per 100. Carrots and Turnips are good in quality. Potatoes realize high prices.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—We have a very limited inquiry for all descriptions of Hops at the prices of this day week. The show of coloured samples is very trifling.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 1,504 bales, of which 474 were from Batavia, 484 from the Cape of Good Hope, 292 from Sydney, and 131 from Alexandria.—Leeds, March 10.—The unsettled state of political affairs has imposed rather a check upon this branch of trade; but we do not find any consequent variation in prices. There has been a small amount of business transacted this week. We do not quote any alteration in prices.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The demand for Cotton has been confined to supplying the wants of consumers, and the total sales of the week have only been 24,000 bales. The recent imports from America afford an abundant choice, and a general decline of 1d. per lb. has been submitted to. Brazils, Egyptians, and Surats have also partaken of the same reduction in price. Imports to March 10, 1848:—177,792 bales, against 189,998 bales same time 1847; stocks, 294,900 bales, against 453,430 bales; sales, 230,660 bales, against 263,030 bales.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1jd. to 1jd. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1jd. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d. to 4d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 4d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 4d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 8s. 6d.; Polled Sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; Kents and Half-bred, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 7d.; Downs, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.; Shearlings, 6d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, March 10.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow 50s. to 73s. | Clover 73s. to 94s. Straw 23s. .. 28s.

COAL EXCHANGE, March 13.

Hetton, 17s. 6d.; Stewart, 17s. 6d.; B. Hetton, 16s. 6d.; Wylam, 14s. 9d.; East Hetton, 14s. 9d. The market still keeps very heavy, and much difficulty in effecting sales, unless at a reduction in prices. Left from last day, 28; fresh arrivals, 188. Total, 216.

THE COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The West India market has opened without spirit, and 370 hogsheads have been sold without altering previous rates. The public sales, consisting of 6,300 bags of Bengal, sold at 6d. to 1s. decline; low to good white Benares, 39s. 6d. to 43s.; low to good yellow, 34s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.; grainy white, 50s. 6d. to 51s.; yellow, 43s. 6d. to 47s.; brown, 34s. 6d. to 37s. 2,900 bags of Madras went at previous rates; brown, 29s. to 31s.

COFFEES.—500 bags of plantation Ceylon partly sold at previous rates, viz., 42s. to 46s. for fine to fine fine ordinary.

RICE.—3,100 bags of Bengal about half sold at from 6d. to 1s. decline, viz., 12s. for good pearly whites.

INDIGO.—15 serons of Carraças partly sold at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 10d. for ordinary Cortes to middling Sobres.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT, from the SOUTH SEA ISLAND

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

The extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elegances of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any person who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished	0	15	0	ea.	1	3 0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4	4	0	..	4	10 0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4	16	0	..	5	10 0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1	8	0	..	1	16 0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed	1	1	0	..	1	8 0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	2	0	0	..	3	5 0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3	4	0	..	3	10 0
Couches, with loose squabs, full hair	2	15	0	..	3	15 0
Mahogany loo tables, French polished	2	11	0	..	2	14 0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3	10	0	..	4	8 0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft. carved ..	3	5	0	..	3	10 0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished	4	12	0	..	5	15 0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors	3	12	6	..	5	5 0
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lath bottoms, polished	4	0	0	..	4	15 0
superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round ..	6	6	0	..	7	15 6
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	2	12	6	..	3	12 6
Dressing tables, en suite	2	5	0	..	2	11 0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	8	10	0	..	15	0 0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2	5	0	..	2	15 0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seats	0	3	0	..	0	5 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	2	1	0	..	3	17 0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0	16	6	..	0	17 6

* * Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.—
 December, 1847.

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CONSTIPATION AND DYSPEPSIA (INDIGESTION) the main causes of Scrofula, Consumption, Biliousness, Nervousness, and so many other painful disorders, effectually REMOVED from the system, by a permanent restoration of the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, or pain.—Published by Dr. Barry and Co., 8, Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, London; and John Hoffe, M.D., 25, Place Vendôme, Paris. Price 6d., or 8d. post free; court copy, 2s. post free; popular treatise, entitled,

THE NATURAL REGENERATOR of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS (the stomach and intestines), without pills, purgatives, or medicines of any kind, by a simple, natural, agreeable, and infallible means, effecting the permanent removal of Dyspepsia and Constipation, the two main causes of Scrofula, Consumption, and many other painful disorders, without inconvenience, purging, or pain: accompanied with a monthly report of grateful acknowledgments from parties of the highest respectability in the medical, legal, clerical, and military professions, who have availed themselves of this delicious curative means, called DU BARRY and Co.'s REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, in 4lb. canisters at 11s., 10lb. at 21s., suitably packed for all climates. Eaten like gruel, it speedily removes the most inveterate functional disorders, restores health, vigour, and regularity to the digestive organs (the stomach and intestines), and enables these to free the system from all the painful symptoms their impaired condition has engendered, such as dyspepsia (bad digestion), nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, spleen, languor, wasting away, scrofula, &c., &c. It is a therapeutic agent of gentle, but steady and irresistible power; boiled, like gruel, in water, clear beef tea, mutton or veal broth, it suits delicate children of three months and upwards, as well as the most aged and infirm persons, being much more easily digested than arrow-root. Its healing, renovating, and strengthening virtues, accomplish what no other remedy will effect. This excellent food is in daily use by eminent physicians, lawyers, clergymen, and other persons of distinction; a copy of their recommendation and practical appreciation, in their own cases, of its highly curative, nutritive, restorative, and strengthening virtues, accompanies each canister.

Extract from last Report.

Letter from Mr. Serjeant-at-Law Wilkins.

"I, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London, Dec. 21, 1847.
"My dear Sir,—I have taken the 'Arabica Revalenta' for the last six weeks twice a day, and have great pleasure in bearing witness to its efficacy. For years before I had recourse to this excellent food, I had been tormented, more or less, by dyspepsia. I am now enjoying perfect digestion, and all the consequent advantages."

"I am, my dear Sir, your truly obliged friend,
"A Monsieur Du Barry.
CHARLES WILKINS, S.L."

"Frenchay Rectory, near Bristol, Dec. 9, 1847.
"Next to God, I owe you a great deal of gratitude for the prospect of health now opened before me."

"(Rev.) THOMAS MINSTER.
[Now at St. Saviour's Vicarage, Leeds.]

"3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Dec. 3, 1847.
"I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers."

"JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 96th Reg."

"31, Broad-street, Golden-square, Nov. 20, 1847.
"(Details of nineteen years' agony and three weeks' treatment.)—I humbly and sincerely thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, &c."

"ISABELLA GRELIERE."

"11, Victoria-terrace, Salford, Manchester, Jan. 2, 1847.
"The benefits I have derived therefrom in so short a space of time have exceeded my most sanguine expectations, &c."

"JOHN MACKAY."

"Winslow, Bucks, Jan. 22, 1848.
"Dear Sir,—In addition to what I communicated to you some time ago, I have only to add, that I partake of your emollient, healing, nutritive, and curative aliment twice a day with great advantage. I am sure to any one attending to your dietetic rules it must prove most beneficial, not only as a curative means of restoring him to health and strength, but also a very simple, though delicious luxury in the way of diet, when taken in good beef tea or gravy soup. I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant, food, doing good to my own and others' functional disorders. Yours, dear sir, very truly,

"A Mons. Du Barry."

"(Rev.) CHARLES KERR."

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OF SURPASSING STRENGTH AND RICHNESS OF FLAVOUR.

THE object of JOHN CASSELL in appointing Agents in every locality throughout the United Kingdom is, to afford every facility to Families for the purchase of Coffees of truly rich and mellow-flavoured mountain growths; and this not at exorbitant rates, but at prices ordinarily paid for very inferior descriptions. The enormous demand already created, demonstrates that the inhabitants of those towns into which these delicious coffees have been introduced duly appreciate the effort which JOHN CASSELL has made to supply an article of the character above stated, and which enters so largely into the consumption of every Family.

The following are the Prices at which any quantity, from two ounces to one pound, may be obtained:—

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 1, an excellent article 1s. 4d.
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 2, cannot fail to give great satisfaction, being a combination of the choicest growths of Jamaica, possessing richness, strength, and flavour 1s. 8d.
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 3, to every connoisseur in Coffee this will prove a treat, combining the finest mountain growths of both Jamaica and Turkey 2s. 0d.

OBSERVE—Every packet of JOHN CASSELL'S Coffee bears his signature, without which none is genuine.

"GOOD COFFEE" WHAT IS IT?

It is not that bitter, stringent article which grows on the wilds of Ceylon; nor is it merely an article of a light, pleasant flavour, but destitute of strength. It is a combination of the world's mountain growth, and possesses the following qualities: strong but mellow, having a rich aromatic fragrance and flavour. To have really good Coffee, the best mountain growths must be selected, and judiciously combined, by an experienced hand: they must be roasted upon scientific principles, so that the vegetable oil may not be injured, but the berry retain those properties which render a good cup of coffee so pleasant to the palate, and so exhilarating to the nervous system. It is because they possess these qualities in the highest degree, that JOHN CASSELL'S Coffees are in such great repute. Let all who wish to obtain such articles in perfection purchase these Coffees, and their constant patronage will be secured.

THE AGENCY FOR JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE.

It is the intention of JOHN CASSELL to appoint TWO THOUSAND AGENTS throughout the United Kingdom, and by that means to keep up a constant supply of fresh roasted and fresh ground Coffee, in packets containing from two ounces to one pound each, securely packed in lead, so as effectually to preserve their strength and aroma. Persons desirous of securing this valuable agency are requested to make immediate application. JOHN CASSELL is sorry that disappointment has been experienced in numerous instances, by persons who have not succeeded in obtaining the Agency. This has arisen from the circumstance of numerous applications coming from the same town or locality; and it is a principle with JOHN CASSELL not to appoint a SECOND Agent who may, in the least degree, interfere with the interests of the first.

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PATRONIZED BY THE QUEEN.

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INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE is a safe and agreeable medicine, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the disorders to which infancy is liable, affording instant relief in convulsions, flatulency, affections of the bowels, difficult teething, the thrush, rickets, measles, whooping cough, cow-pox, or vaccine inoculation, &c., and may be given immediately after birth. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. For adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind, or obstructions in the digestive organs, this medicine will be found of infinite service. It is highly recommended by the faculty.

Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. The 4s. 6d. contains seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and a half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Sold by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; March, High Holborn; Gifford and Linder, Strand; Heudebourck, Hackney; Clapton, ditto; Miller, Pittfield-street, Hoxton-Old-town; C. King, 34, Napier-street, Hoxton-New-town; Osborne, Bishopsgate-street; Tuek, Grove-street, Mile-end-road; Coward, High-street, Stepney; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Elkington, Edgeware-road; Vines, Aldersgate-street; Leare, Peckham; Wilmoth, Borough; Kent, Blackfriars-road; Foster, Stoke Newington; Towery, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street; Prout, 222, Strand; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Shewdar, Croyley-street, New North road; Johnston, 68, Cornhill, &c., &c. Sold by all the Patent Medicine houses and wholesale Druggists in London, York, Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c. also by all Druggists and Medicine Venders throughout the United Kingdom.

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Published and sold by THORNE, Shebbear, Devon. London: PATRIDGE and OAKLEY, 34, Paternoster-row.

Some Freemasons, we have been informed, have said that the accounts given in the ensuing Ritual, of the oaths taken, and the ceremonies observed by their fraternity, are incorrect; or that they have never witnessed them. Perhaps there are some Freemasons who have only taken the degree of "Entered Apprentice," or a few of the first degrees, who are unacquainted with many of the oaths and practices used in the more advanced degrees, and that therefore they may suppose the statement is too bad to be true but we have never met with a person who had been fully initiated into all the degrees of the system, who seriously denied the truth of this account.

With a view to remove all doubts on this head, we insert the following letter from Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., addressed to a Dublin Newspaper, stating his reasons for withdrawing from the fraternity of Freemasons, one of which was "the profane taking in vain the awful name of the Deity:"—

"London, April 19th, 1837.
"SIR,—A paragraph has been going the round of the Irish newspapers, purporting to have my sanction, and stating that I had been at one time master of a Masonic Lodge in Dublin, and still continue to belong to that society."

"I have since received letters addressed to me as a Freemason, and feel it incumbent on me to state the real facts."

"It is true that I was a Freemason, and master of a lodge. It was at a very early period of my life, and either before an ecclesiastical censure had been published in the Catholic Church in Ireland, prohibiting the taking of the masonic oaths, or at least before I was aware of that censure. I now wish to state that, having become acquainted with it, I submitted to its influence, and many, very many years ago, unequivocally renounced Freemasonry. I offered the late Archbishop, Dr. Troy, to make that

renunciation public, but he deemed it unnecessary. I am sorry to have this opportunity of doing so."

"Freemasonry in Ireland may be said to have (apart from its oaths) no evil tendency, save as far as it may counteract in some degree the exertions of those most laudable and useful institutions—institutions deserving of every encouragement—the Temperance Societies."

"But the great, the important objection is this—the profane taking in vain the awful name of the Deity—in the wanton and multiplied taking of oaths—of oaths administered on the book of God either in mockery or derision, or with a solemnity which renders the taking of them without any adequate motive only the more criminal. This objection—which, perhaps, I do not state strongly enough—is alone abundantly sufficient to prevent any serious Christian from belonging to that body."

"My name having been dragged before the public on this subject, it is, I think, my duty to prevent any person supposing that he was following my example in taking oaths which I now certainly would not take, and consequently becoming a Freemason, which I certainly would not now do."

"I have the honour to be, your faithful servant,
"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

Mr. O'Connell's letter was not written to confirm the statements contained in this "Ritual," but with a view of disabusing the minds of his countrymen from the notion that they would be following his example in joining the Freemasons; nevertheless it is an unquestionable proof of the profane usages of the Freemasons, being the testimony of a master of a lodge.

Some of the fraternity of Freemasons in this country have also endeavoured to cast doubts on the authenticity of the work, by intimating that there is no evidence of these disclosures respecting Freemasonry having been made in America, or that the murder of Morgan, as stated in the work, was ever committed. To rebut this, we give a few testimonies from impartial witnesses, belonging to that country, to show that the murder of Morgan was attributed to Freemasons, and that an extraordinary excitement prevailed in the United States in consequence of that murder.

Charles G. Finney, in Lecture xv. of his "Lectures on Revivals of Religion," alludes to the anti-masonic excitement in the United States of America, on the occasion of the death of Morgan, in the following language:—

"The anti-masonic excitement which prevailed a few years since made such desolations in the churches, and produced so much alienation of feeling and ill-will among ministers and people, and the first introduction of this [the slavery question] has been attended with such commotions, that many good ministers, who are themselves entirely opposed to slavery, dread to introduce the subject among their people, through fear that their churches have not religion enough to take it up and consider it calmly, and decide upon it in the spirit of the Gospel."

In a note to the above, W. Patton, D.D. of New York, gives the following testimony respecting the murder of William Morgan, and the Anti-masonic excitement subsequent thereon:—

"This [i.e. the Anti-masonic excitement] was occasioned by the murder of a man named Morgan, a Freemason, who published the secrets of Freemasonry. This murder took place in the western part of the State of New York, and was generally believed to have been perpetrated by Freemasons. So great was the excitement produced, that in many churches, especially among the Baptist denomination, it was made a test of church-fellowship; i.e. they rejected all who would not renounce Freemasonry, and separate themselves from that fraternity. Many churches were thus divided, and some became extinct. For years the sad consequences were manifest."

These testimonies from two eminent American divines, of unquestionable veracity, we judge will satisfy all reasonable men on this head. We also subjoin a remark on the work itself from the "New York Evangelist," a religious periodical of high repute in that country.

"The London Advocate" advertises a new work entitled 'A Ritual and Illustrations of Freemasonry, and the Orange and Odd Fellows' Societies; accompanied by 24 pages of Engravings, containing about 300 signs of Brotherhood and Distress, and a Key to the Phi Beta Kappa; also an Account of the Kidnapping and Murder of William Morgan, who divulged the ridiculous and profane Usages of the Freemasons. Abridged from American Authors.'

The publisher cautions the public against those booksellers, who being themselves Masons, or under the influence of the Brotherhood, refuse to fulfil orders for this book. Yet the light will shine into the lodge-room in England as it has in the United States; and unless English Freemasonry can bear the light better than its kindred in the United States, it must share the same fate."—New York Evangelist.

Opinions of the Press on the First Edition.

"For Freemasonry, Odd-Fellowship, and Orangism, we never had any cordial esteem. Even in our boyhood, we thought that their influence upon the minds and conduct of those who became united to them, was any thing but happy; and in their public processions, we discovered much ostentation, that to us looked too queer and ridiculous to be countenanced by up-grown men. This was before we knew anything about their constitution and proposed designs. Maturer age and reflection have tended to confirm our early impressions; and the perusal of the Ritual before us has, we know not how much, excited our loathing of them. The work, though some of its details are staggering, bears internal marks of authenticity; such as cannot, we think, create doubts in any minds, excepting those of a very sceptical order; and the disclosures it makes are such as cannot fail to produce a conviction of the ill-tendency of such institutions, in all well-disciplined and serious minds. Indeed, disclosures will be made, of which no conception can be formed, by such as have only contemplated them, through the medium of what appears before the world. In this respect, the book is particularly interesting, and may operate as a beacon, to warn the unsuspecting against exposing themselves to their delusive pretensions. The numerous plates it contains aid the general impression of disgust the descriptions are calculated to give. We knew not till now, that anything so complete on the subjects discussed, had ever met the public eye; all seems to be thrown open to view—and the sight is one at which the heart sickens. In some ceremonies, Holy Scripture is so used and perverted, as to render it shocking and impious—a reverence for the sacred volume compels us to make the statement. The name of God, and the truths that God has revealed to man, are too important and solemn to be mixed up with such mock-mysteries as are here exhibited, without guilt being contracted by the parties concerned."—Methodist New Conn. Mag., March, 1836.

"Some religious Societies have declined all fellowship with those who are members of the Lodges. This has been thought by some a needless severity, because membership of these Lodges has been considered as little or nothing more than belonging to a benefit club. A glance, however, at the volume before us, is quite sufficient to show that they are perfectly justified who refuse to admit into church-membership those who are members of these infamous conventions. We had no idea that 'Freemasonry' was such a compound of folly and profaneness. The perversions of the Holy Scriptures; the insults offered to heaven, in their profligate mockery of prayer; and the horrifying abuse of oaths, with which they are chargeable, render them a reproach of human kind, and prove that purity of character is no qualification for membership in a society into which they are admitted. Why the Government of this country should see proper to make examples of the misled Dorchester convicts, on the ground of illegal oaths, and yet suffer these wholesale swearers to conceal murder and treason, if required by one of their order, is rather surprising. All who wish to become acquainted with the works of darkness, perpetrated by Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and Orangemen, will find abundant information in this volume. Unless shame has ceased to be the companion of folly and guilt, we should suppose that this exposure will go far to annihilate their disgraceful existence."—Christian Advocate.

Should any difficulty be experienced in procuring the work from a Bookseller, it may be obtained, post-free, of the Publisher, THORNE, Bookseller, Shebbear, Devon, on enclosing 36 Postage stamps, or a Post Office order on Torrington Post-office, for 3s., in a paid letter. Unpaid letters not attended to.

Shebbear, August 21st, 1844.

THE NONCONFORMIST NEWSPAPER.

THE COMMITTEE appointed at a MEETING called for the purpose of considering the best mode of increasing the circulation of the *Nonconformist*, held at the King's Head, Poultry, on the 3rd of February, consists of the following gentlemen:—

Col. T. Perronet Thompson, M.P.	Mr. P. Crellin
Dr. Thomas Price	Mr. B. Mabbs
Mr. Samuel Morley	Mr. J. F. Bontems
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* And another ten guineas in the event of £500 being raised.
† More if necessary.

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A few young "Noncons," Leicester	1 1 0
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Mr. M. Patterson, Halifax	0 10 0
Mr. T. Titchmarsh, Royston	0 10 0
Mrs. Maling, Royston	0 5 0
A Friend, Royston	0 5 0
Mr. J. F. Bontems, Ealing	0 10 0
Mr. W. H. Naah, Royston	2 2 0
Mr. John King, Ipswich, per Mr. G. Messent	1 0 0
Mr. Fraser, Ipswich, ditto	1 0 0
Mr. Lacey, Ipswich, ditto	0 10 0
Mr. Messent, Ipswich, ditto	0 10 0
Mr. W. Bayley, Ipswich, ditto	0 5 0
Mr. Neeve, Ipswich, ditto	0 5 0
Mrs. Chamberlain, Ipswich, ditto	0 5 0
Mr. Simpson, Ipswich, ditto	0 2 6

The Committee, while gratefully acknowledging the above contributions, have to state that, with a view to the complete accomplishment of the object they have had entrusted to them, a much larger amount will be required, and earnestly call upon all who sympathize with it immediately to send in their contributions.

JOHN BURNET, Chairman.
STAFFORD ALLEN, Treasurer.
A. COCKSHAW, Secretary.

Committee-room, Horse-shoe-court, March 7.

* The following excellent proposition was made to, and accepted at, a meeting held at Worcester, and is published here as an admirable plan for securing a large extension of the circulation, and in the hope that it may stimulate others to "do likewise":—

Proposed:—"A donation of £10, if the following conditions are complied with; viz., Four associations of eight persons, more or less, that will pay in advance for one year for one copy of the *Nonconformist* newspaper among them, to have another gratuitously for one year. And the names and addresses of 192 persons, non-subscribers to the *Nonconformist* paper, to be forwarded to the Office, in London, of that paper, with the view of obtaining subscribers from among such as might not otherwise become acquainted with the paper, to have a specimen copy sent."

FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS.

Persons furnishing may effect a considerable saving in the above articles by purchasing at the old Establishment of WILLIAM BENHAM (formerly Avery Benham and Sons), who, while he does not profess to "sell 30 per cent. under any other house," does profess to sell an article which, quality and price considered, will be found to advantage most materially the purchaser, and to ensure his future patronage.

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The great patronage which WILLIAM BENHAM (formerly Avery Benham and Sons) has for a length of time received, gives him confidence in asserting, that his CUTLERY will be found equal, if not superior, to any other house, at prices considerably under what is usually charged.

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

Did you ever use BENHAM'S NICKEL SILVER? If not make one trial, and you will then be convinced it is the only real lasting, and perfect substitute for sterling silver,—it possesses advantages over all other metals, requires but little cleaning; and although in daily use for years, retains its colour and brilliancy. Don't be afraid to put it to any test, as it will resist the most powerful acids.

	Fiddle pattern.	Threaded pattern.	King's pattern.
Tea-spoons, per dozen	5s.	11s.	12s.
Desert Spoons and Forks, ditto	10s.	21s.	25s.
Table ditto ditto	12s.	28s.	30s.
Gravy Spoons, each	3s.	6s.	7s.

Candlesticks, Cruet Frames, &c., at proportionate prices.
WILLIAM BENHAM (formerly Avery Benham and Sons).
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HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, prepared by JOHN

RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, on a plan which preserves the flavor and highly nutritive qualities of the Cocoa Nut in their fullest extent, and effectually frees it from those grosser oily particles which has rendered the use of it objectionable with persons of weak digestion. The purity and general excellence of this preparation has already procured for it an extensive and increasing sale among the Homœopathic Public, and it is confidently recommended to all classes who desire an economical and palatable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea-tables.

PATENT FOR ROASTING COFFEE.

EXTRACT from the "PATENT JOURNAL" of the 11th of December, 1847:—"Patents recently granted.—To William Dakin, of Number One, Saint Paul's-churchyard, 'for improvements in cleaning and roasting coffee, in the apparatus and machinery to be used therein, and also in the apparatus for making infusions and decoctions of coffee.'"

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant her Royal Letters Patent to WILLIAM DAKIN, of NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD, LONDON, under the above title, and for the purposes declared, DAKIN and Co. take this early opportunity of informing the public, that the extensive engines and machinery for carrying out the patent are being got ready with every possible despatch, and that on their completion, the firm will be in a position to bring this extraordinary and highly-important invention prominently before the public—an invention, which by the adoption of a simple scientific principle, altogether supersedes every other plan introduced, developing in coffee a richness, purity, and delicacy of flavour, not hitherto considered as belonging to this berry.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE for INVALIDS.

Dr. DE LA MOTTE'S Nutritive, Health-Restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the Nuts of the Sassafras Tree, and sold by the Patentee, 12, Southampton-street, Strand, and also by Chemists. This Chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras Root, which has long been held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion; and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper, may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma it is much recommended.

NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

THE TEA DUTY.—It is now definitely settled, by the letter of Lord John Russell to Mr. Cardwell, M.P., in which he announces that "however willing he might be to reduce that duty, the state of the revenue will not permit it for the present year." We can, therefore, with confidence, recommend all consumers of tea to lay in their accustomed stocks, as it is impossible for tea to be cheaper. The great loss the merchants are now sustaining cannot long continue, though we have yet to learn whether the Chinese can take lower prices; however, purchases for the present year must be safe. The large sums of capital unemployed have already attracted the attention of speculators to this article; the chances are, therefore, that it may tend to higher rates. Colonial produce is somewhat dearer, but not sufficiently to cause any change in our prices. Rice, Sago, Tapioca, and Arrowroot are lower than at any previous period. The strong useful Congou at 3s. 2d. per lb., and the fine Hyson at 3s. 8d., will be found, from their excellent quality, well worth attention.

BLACK TEA.			GREEN TEA.		
	Per lb.			Per lb.	
	s. d. s. d.			s. d. s. d.	
Good sound Congou	2 10 to 3 0		Good Twankay to Hyson kind	3 2 to 3 4	
Strong useful Congou	3 2		Genuine Hyson	3 6	
Fine Congou Pekoe, Souchong	3 6		Fine Hyson, recommended	3 8	
Flavour ditto	3 6		Very fine Hyson	4 8	
Finest Congou imported	4 0		Superfine Hyson	5 0	
			Strong Gunpowder	4 0 to 4 4	
			Fine Gunpowder	4 8	
COFFEE.			SPICES.		
Common Coffee	0 8 to 0 10		Finest Mace	6 9	
Finest Ceylon	0 11		Second quality		
Plantation ditto	1 1 to 1 3		good	5 6 to 6 0	
Finest Costa Rica	1 4		Batavia Nutmegs	5 4	
Choice old Mocha; this is the finest imported	1 6		Ditto, finest picked	6 9	
MISCELLANEOUS.			Amboyana Cloves	1 4 to 2 0	
Finest Pearl Sago	0 2 1/2 per lb		Bencoolen, finest	2 9	
Tapioca, good	0 5		Finest Cinnamon	4 9	
Best Tapioca	0 6		Second quality	4 6	
Finest West India Arrowroot	0 10		Genuine mixed spice	3 6	
Best Mustard, in tin foil	1 4		Black heavy pepper	0 11	
Best Carolina Rice	0 4		Finest White Pepper	1 4	
Isinglass, best picked	14 6		Long	1 2	
Best Brown Candy	0 10 1/2		Finest Pimento	0 7	
			Jamaica Ginger, best	2 4	
			Ditto, good	1 6	
			Unbleached, finest	2 0	

The system of business adopted at this establishment obviates a difficulty to which families have long been subject, that of not being able to obtain raw and refined sugar at the same house. Our supplying these important articles and colonial produce, combined with the excellence of our teas and coffees, has obtained for us a large and increasing trade, a satisfactory proof that we were right in supposing that there was ample room for an establishment based on this principle,—not of selling a few, but every article at a small per centage on import prices. Terms, cash on delivery of goods. Orders from the country, if accompanied with a reference in London, a remittance on receipt of the goods will be sufficient.

The carts and vans of this establishment punctually deliver all goods as under, the orders for which families are respectfully requested to send at least one day previous to delivery. To the west-end, Islington, the Borough, the whole of London, and the city daily.

To Bayswater and Kensington every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. To Chelsea and Brompton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

To the east-end of London, Wapping, Shadwell, Poplar, Blackwall, Bow, and Stratford, every Thursday. To the suburbs one day each week.

PHILLIPS and Co., 8, King William-street, City, corner of Abchurch-lane, facing the London Life Association.—No. 8.

TO LADIES.

The high and universal celebrity which

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Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALL, of No. 55, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, and SAMUEL COCKSHAW, of No. 48, Baker-street, in the parish of St. James, Clerkenwell, at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALL, at the office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1848.